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THREE CENTS

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## CHICAGO LABOR LEADER GIVES UP FIGHT WITH LAW

After Persistent Defiance and  
Serving Time in Jail, Stephen  
C. Sumner Admits He Was  
Wrong and Promises to Obey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After fighting the injunction law for three years, and going to jail in defiance of it, one of Chicago's best known labor leaders has come to the conclusion that the law, and not the individual, is supreme. He has been released from the county jail, after serving 32 days of a 70-day sentence.

In making plain his new view of the law to the judge who sentenced him for contempt of court, Stephen C. Sumner said:

"Three courts having decided that I was wrong, I accept their judgment as being superior to mine, and am willing to live up to the law of Illinois. And also I admit I was wrong in my attitude, and in the future it is my purpose to regard the laws of Illinois relating to injunctions binding upon me, and I will obey them myself and in good faith advise my associates to do likewise."

The foregoing was also incorporated in the court order for his release, which Mr. Sumner signed.

Jesse A. Baldwin, judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, who sentenced Mr. Sumner and signed the order for his release, regards the outcome as the victory of the law over the individual's will to do as he pleases regardless of the law, and as a justification of punishment as a remedial measure, a fact particularly needed at this time, the judge feels.

### Labor Leader's Defiant Course

Mr. Sumner is recording secretary and business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, and to him is attributed most of the credit for winning the milk wagon drivers' strike here last spring, by which the drivers got an advance of \$9, making their wage \$35 a week, plus commissions, the price of milk to the public also being raised. His imprisonment came about, however, in connection with another strike several years before.

Mr. Sumner's defiance was long and obstinate. On February 17, 1917, bills were filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on behalf of between 50 and 60 manufacturers, charging that the strikers, in order to compel the manufacturers to sign closed agreements excluding non-union employees, had established pickets to intercept and intimidate employees. The bills further charged that violence had been used, resulting in personal injury to many and one fatality. The bills were under oath, and between 50 and 60 affidavits were attached setting forth in detail threats and acts of violence complained of.

### Denunciation of Judges

At a meeting of the strikers Mr. Sumner advised them to disregard the injunction. As the Appellate Court later said of this incident, "he . . . indulged in a most violent denunciation of judges and the particular injunctive orders. He mentioned some of the judges sitting in the Circuit and Superior courts of this country by name, and applied to them opprobrious epithets. He boasted how he would break the injunction right and left, and encouraged the girl strikers to do the same. He specifically told the strikers to go out and picket, telling them 'to get right out and picket, not to be afraid'; . . . he attacked the chancellor for issuing the injunctions, referring to them as 'outrageous and un-American'; . . . there was much more of this same kind of inflammatory talk, all with the manifest purpose of inciting lawlessness and disobedience of the court orders. There was no testimony on behalf of appellant (Sumner) in contradiction."

Some of the strikers did "get right out and picket" and were punished. Mr. Sumner was charged with violation of the injunction, on the ground that language or conduct intended to incite others to a violation of the court's order is in contempt of court. He maintained his defiance in the court by at first remaining away, but Judge Baldwin brought him in and made him sit through the eight days of the hearing. Mr. Sumner did not take the stand in his own defense. As a result of these hearings, jail sentences for periods varying from 10 to 70 days were imposed on several defendants for contempt of court in having wilfully and defiantly disobeyed the injunctions.

Judge Baldwin has taken occasion to remark that it is absolutely untrue that penalties were imposed because these persons criticized the injunction, since in each, he said, "the punishment was for willful and deliberate violation of the injunction by the party charged."

Mr. Sumner was sentenced to 70 days in the county jail. He appealed to the Appellate Court. When this court upheld the lower court, he took his case to the state Supreme Court. This court in effect affirmed the judgment of the two lower courts and directed that Mr. Sumner be imprisoned in conformity with the original order of Judge Baldwin.

Mr. Sumner entered upon his term of imprisonment on November 16. On December 2 he wrote Judge Baldwin looking to a shortening of the sentence.

## GERMAN OPPOSITION TO "ONE STATE" IDEA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The controversy provoked by the centralist tendencies of the government and the Prussian Parliament continues unabated. Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg are the loudest in their protests against the proposal that exclusive taxing powers should be vested in the central government. Surprisingly enough the South German Socialists who under the empire favored the "One State" idea are now its most violent opponents.

## LAW TO CONTROL PACKERS IS URGED

Legislation Will Be Pressed in  
Congress of the United States  
Designed to Enforce Terms of  
Recent "Permanent Decree"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts to control the packers are to be continued, despite the submission of the "big five" to the demands of the Department of Justice. The forces who have fought the alleged domination of the "big five" over the foodstuffs of the nation have not been demoralized with the announcement of the Department of Justice.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, declared yesterday that he would go forward with legislation for governmental control of the meat industry, irrespective of the "permanent injunction" agreed to by the packers. After a cursory examination of the agreement between the Department of Justice and the packers, Senator Kenyon expressed the opinion that although A. Mitchell Palmer gained much, the gain might well go for nothing unless control was embodied in law and machinery was established to see to it that the decree was strictly adhered to.

### Measures to Be Amended

Senator Kenyon and John B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, who cooperated with the Iowa Senator in framing the legislation now pending before Congress, will spend part of the recess in reconsidering the proposed legislation in conjunction with the "permanent decree." They feel that some parts of it should be redrafted, but assert that the legislation, on the whole, is necessary.

Some of the important side lines of the packers, the senators asserted, are not touched by the decree. Eggs and butter are left "for future appropriate action." The authors of the pending bill contend that this question should be permanently settled, and declared that the packers should be completely dissociated from these foodstuffs. They also asserted that refrigerator cars should come under some form of government regulation.

Hearings on the bill are to begin as soon as Congress reconvenes. It is the intention of the committee to give the smaller stock men and farmers an opportunity to put in their side of the case. In the previous hearings the testimony was, on the whole, favorable to the "big five," although members of the investigating committee put forward the allegation that the intent of the pending bills had been misrepresented by "packer propaganda."

### Legislation Demanded

The National Consumers League, the Farmers National Council, the National Board of Farm Organizations, together with the Federal Trade Commission, take the stand that legislation should not be halted by the decree obtained by the Department of Justice. These bodies point to the "Standard Oil" case as a warning of "how fractions of a big concern can form a monopoly by mere bookkeeping."

Rightly or wrongly, the forces which have hitherto opposed the packers are determined not to rest content with the work of the Department of Justice. On the other hand, legislation for government control and regulation is likely to prove more difficult, in view of the large surrender made by the "big five." There was already much opposition to the Kenyon-Kendrick proposal, and the opposition to "interference with business" is likely to be increased by the voluntary surrender of the packers to the government's contentions.

### Grocers to Press Litigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The National Wholesale Grocers Association will go ahead with its suit against the packers before the Interstate Commerce Commission, said W. F. Bode, one of the leaders in the grocers' contentions against the packers, yesterday. He said the settlement out of court by the Attorney-General of the United States would not satisfy the wholesale grocers, but that they wanted to get the case settled by the commission. Mr. Bode said there was no doubt that the packers were going out of the wholesale grocery business completely. He said it would work out well for the public, as the packers, he said, had had monopolistic control in some cases and this had a bad effect on prices. Mr. Bode said he thought no government body to see that the provisions of the settlement were carried out was necessary, as he expected them to be followed completely.

## PRESIDENT OPEN TO A COMPROMISE

While Mr. Wilson Refuses to  
Propose Terms on Treaty, Mr.  
Hitchcock Says He Is Free to  
Accept an Offer From Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Conferees between the members of the opposing factions in the Treaty and the League of Nations fight continued yesterday. A majority of senators will remain in Washington during the holiday recess, many of them having decided to stay in order that between now and January 5 some compromise proposal may be framed which will lead to the ratification of the Treaty before the Knox proposal for a separate peace with Germany is launched in the United States Senate.

Friends of the Treaty and the League on both the Republican and the Democratic sides admitted yesterday that the deadlock could not continue much longer in face of the pressure from the business interests of the country, who see the nation's foreign trade in danger and the whole European settlement in jeopardy as a result of the stalemate in Washington.

Within the past few days, representations from business interests have been made to President Wilson personally and also to the Senate. The view held by men of affairs in close touch with world conditions was put before the President and individual senators last week by Bernard M. Baruch, who has been particularly close to the White House since the United States entered the war.

### Country's Prestige Affected

Men like Herbert C. Hoover and Mr. Baruch, who are not closely affiliated with any political parties, take the view, it is said, that the battle being waged between the President and the Republican opposition is proving detrimental to the best interests of the country and to its prestige abroad. Men of this caliber are insistent that a halt should be called in the partisan wrangle and the Treaty ratified on the basis of a compromise.

In the meantime President Wilson's unyielding opposition to any reservation on Article X is proving to be the stumbling block in the road to an agreement on reservations that might make ratification of the Peace Treaty possible.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Administration leader in the Senate, said yesterday that the informal conferences he had held with Republican senators with a view to effecting a compromise on reservations have shown him that the difference between the Republican senators who insist upon a reservation and the President over Article X threatens to defeat the efforts for a compromise.

### Article X a Stumbling Block

"Article X is proving to be a stumbling block," said Senator Hitchcock. "The President insists that every member of the League of Nations pledge itself to guarantee the territorial and political independence of every other nation. He believes that the unqualified pledge of every nation to preserve the integrity of every other nation is necessary if the League is to be successful, just as the finality with which the Monroe Doctrine was declared made that principle effective. I am inclined to agree with the President. The Republicans want to declare specifically in a reservation that the United States shall take no action to preserve the territorial or political independence of any other member of the League unless Congress shall act."

"Some of the Republican senators, however, are really opposed to the phraseology of the Lodge resolution on Article X," Senator Hitchcock continued. "They accepted the Lodge reservation only because they had to after they had offered reservations that were very much different in the wording. But I am confident that the President never will accept any reservation on Article X. He regards Article X as the 'heart of the covenant,' as he called it, and is unalterably opposed to accepting Article X with a qualification of the pledge."

President Free to Accept Compromise  
Senator Hitchcock once more asserted his belief that President Wilson would, in the last analysis, accept reservations, providing the reservations are not too drastic. "The President has never said he would not accept a compromise," said Mr. Hitchcock. "He has said that he will not make any compromise himself or suggest the basis for a compromise. He contends, and rightly, that it is the duty of the Senate to arrange a compromise if a compromise is possible. In all of his statements, the President has left himself free to accept the Senate compromise if he wants to."

Discussing the approaches he has already made to Republican senators, the Administration leader said: "In the discussions I have already had with Republicans I find that it is a very difficult task to reach some common ground for an agreement. Some Republican senators are willing to drop the preamble, the Shantung reservation, and the voting equality reservation. Most of the senators I have talked with insist upon reservations on the Monroe Doctrine and domestic questions and some kind of a reservation on Article X."

"I am proceeding in the hope that

we can secure an agreement with 20 or 25 Republicans. If we can get them to agree upon a compromise acceptable to the 40 or more Democrats who will support a compromise, the Treaty can then be ratified.

"I do not believe that anything at all can be accomplished by sitting down at a formal conference and trying to discuss the reservations. It would be as bad as proceeding as trying to agree upon reservations upon the floor of the Senate. The conferences I will hold will be private conversations with individual senators."

## DELAY SHATTERS HOPE OF THE WETS

United States Supreme Court  
Takes Recess Until January 5  
Without Passing on Contention  
Against Beer Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Contrary to expectations in wet quarters, the Supreme Court did not hand down yesterday an opinion on the constitutionality of the sections of the Volstead Act affecting the alcoholic content of beer. So there will be no wet holiday season. Moreover, the court recessed until January 5, which disposes of any possibility of a wide-open New Year's Eve. The only straw within the grasp of the wets is the order of the Supreme Court to the government to show why original proceedings should not be instituted by the State of Rhode Island and the liquor dealers of New Jersey to have the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment determined.

Application for permission to institute such proceedings and to enjoin enforcement were presented to the court last week, it being alleged the amendment was in conflict with the state police powers and with the federal Constitution. The order of the court to the government is unusual, the usual method being to give the permission asked and set a date when the order is returnable. The action of the court is believed to be due to the short time intervening between now and January 16, the date when the Federal Prohibition Amendment becomes effective.

Practically it is regarded as being a forlorn hope for those who have liquor to sell, and who for that purpose have been trying to get up enthusiasm for a longer or shorter respite from the strictures of prohibition. While able lawyers had argued for it, and the wets had set up a very plausible plea to the effect that the War-Time Prohibition Act did not prohibit the sale of 2.75 percent beer, it was contended by them that the Volstead Act, passed over the President's veto, did, and that the discrepancy between the two amounted to confiscation, and was therefore in violation of the Constitution.

But there was a flaw in the reasoning which the Supreme Court could not be expected to overlook. If the Volstead Act were declared unconstitutional, there would be the situation of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, but with no definition of what was intoxication, which was what the Volstead Act undertook to remedy.

It is evident that even before the court recessed, the large holders of liquor were prepared for defeat, for millions of gallons are on their way from the storehouses in the interior to the seaboard, en route to Europe, much of it being expected to find its final destination in Germany, the credit of which country is evidently good for the purchase of liquor.

CAPTAIN D'ANNUNZIO'S POSITION  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday).—Capt. Gabriele D'Annunzio is reported as opposing the agreement reached between the Council of Fiume and the Italian Government.

RESULTS OF COAL  
SHORTAGE IN PARIS  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Sunday).—The continued coal shortage in Paris has resulted in the street car service being suspended and the gas has been cut off in 23 of the communes. The Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction has stated that it is not the shortage of coal but the lack of means of transportation that is responsible for the present situation. In this connection it is noteworthy that the strike in the Charleroi basin is having a direct reaction on the exportation of Belgian coal, so that the situation is assuming quite serious aspects.

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## GREEK CLAIMS ON STRUMITZA

Mr. Veniselos Declares in Chamber  
That His Country Does  
Not Intend to Ask Restitution  
From the Peace Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—According to a telegraphic report of a speech he made in reply to an interpellation in the Greek Chamber on Friday, Eleutherios Veniselos, the Premier of Greece, made it clear that Greece does not propose to demand from the Peace Conference the restitution of Strumitza, which is now held by Serbia. After recalling that by the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance of May, 1913, the Strumitza Valley was included in the Serbian zone of influence, Mr. Veniselos stated that during the world war the opportunity presented itself for Greece to realize the wishes of the Strumitza population.

He specially stipulated, however, that Greece should not renounce her engagements and should not remain indifferent when Bulgarians attacked or pressed back the Serbian Army. Greece agreed but, Mr. Veniselos continued, "unfortunately we then left Serbia in the lurch and permitted Bulgaria to crush the Serbian Army."

In these circumstances, he continued, he had never since thought for a second of conceiving the idea of asking Serbia for Strumitza and Doiran and of thus completing the Greek frontier in Macedonia.

"We claim western and eastern Thrace," he added, "but it is my duty to declare to those Greeks who will remain outside our frontiers on that side that they must not imagine that the Greek Government will follow in the future a policy of conquests or extensions to the north. If they are so attached to their nationality, then let them settle down on our territory. We have reserved for them this right in the Treaty of Peace and have assured them the possibility of bringing away all their fortunes and property."

Late Edition of Paper Issued  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—Despite last night's Sinn Fein raid in which their entire plant was destroyed, the publishers of the Irish Independent today issued a late edition in which they denounce the attack made on Viscount French and announce their further policy editorially in these words:

"We shall continue to denounce murder. We abhor and condemn no less strongly the oppression and tyranny of government."

The Independent used the plant of the Dublin Express, the building being under heavy guard.

## CHILDREN TAUGHT LOYALTY TO JAPAN

Hawaiian Educator Says Japanese  
Pupils in the Language  
Schools Instructed That They  
Are the Emperor's Subjects

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Japanese children in the language schools are taught that they are subjects of the emperor of Japan, and Americans only while they are living in the Hawaiian Islands. This statement is made by J. H. Brayton, principal of the Honomakou school, Kohala district, island of Hawaii, in a letter to Dr. Frank Bunker, head of the federal school survey commission, written at the request of Dr. Bunker.

Principal Brayton quotes a conversation between himself and a Japanese girl working in the Honolulu pineapple canneries during the summer months, and about to enter the McKinley high school. Her mother is employed as a domestic in a Honolulu home, her father is a gardener, and her sister a graduate of the high school and now a competent stenographer. She herself has attended a Japanese language school.

Teachers in the language schools, she said, say that all Japanese are subjects of the emperor. "She herself prefers to be an American, and so do her sister and brother, but the parents believe that they should not make such statements because they are Japanese. They attend the Japanese schools not because they want to, but because their parents force them to."

The return-to-Japan idea may be the motive of the parents in sending their children to the language schools, Principal Brayton says, but it is not the intention of the children. They all realize what they would be giving up should they relinquish their citizenship and go to Japan.

Japanese teachers in the Kohala district say that they can train the boys to fight against Japan if there should be a clash with the United States. But at the same time Principal Brayton believes that they are trained to be Americans for the time being, and Japanese should the occasion arise. He says further that the Japanese language schools are an obstacle to children even if they are true American citizens. The boys can write neither a good English nor a Japanese letter and are far behind pupils of other nationalities in their English.

## NEWSPAPER PLANT IN DUBLIN RAIDED

Gang of Some 40 Armed Men  
Smash Entire Printing Apparatus  
of the Irish Independent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—The Dublin offices of the Irish Independent were raided last night by a gang of some 40 armed men who in the course of about 20 minutes smashed up the whole printing apparatus so completely as to render the publication of the paper by its own presses impossible for the present. The reason for the attack was set forth in block letters on a sheet of foolscap paper thrust before the editor by three men who entered his room and covered him with revolvers, while their associates did their work. The document stated that the Independent was being suppressed to intimidate to the Irish people that its editor had been reminded that the country was suffering under a tyranny planned by definite persons and carried into effect by definite orders. Also that he had branded "with the name of assassin, the high-souled youth" who was killed in the course of the attack on Viscount French.

On entering the offices of the Independent the members of the gang went to the various departments. They carried crowbars and hammers and proceeded to destroy the machinery and the telegraph instruments with a precision which betrayed expert knowledge. Having completed their work, the men left in the same disciplined manner that they had come, after warning the members of the staff against attempting to leave the building for a quarter of an hour. The gang worked so quietly that passers-by had no idea of what was happening and although a strong police force was sent to the office immediately the authorities were notified, no arrests as yet have been made.

Measure Not "Wrung" From Britain  
Britain could afford now, more than ever before, to take the initiative, for the Nation which by its own efforts had done so much to destroy the greatest military power the world had ever known, could not be accused of having concessions wrung from it by a gang of assassins.

In opening, the Premier referred briefly to the outrage on Lord French, but maintained that to go back, therefore, upon the task they had set for themselves, would be to play into the hands of the assassins. Continuing, he said there were two facts at the basis of any structure they built in Ireland, first, that three-quarters of the population were not merely governed without their consent but manifested bitter hostility to this government, and secondly, a considerable section of Ireland was as opposed to Irish rule as the majority was to British rule, for the northeast of Ireland was a solid homogeneous block, alien in race, religion, sympathy, tradition and outlook, and it would be an outrage on the idea of self-government to place them under the rule of the rest of Ireland. To do so would be to create the same problem in Ulster as they had now in the rest of Ireland, and the Prime Minister went on to emphasize this on the ground that this proposition was not understood outside of Britain.

Two Irish Parliaments  
He quoted from a letter written in 1916 by the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, later the vice-president of the Sinn Fein, and another letter from a second Irish priest, of which the former especially, he thought, stated Ulster's position not only in agreement with any Ulsterman, but as strongly as any such could have put it. If these two sections united it must be at their own time, for to force a union was to induce division.

Subject to these fundamentals, the government proposed self-government for the whole of Ireland, but these fundamentals involved the setting up of two parliaments in Ireland, one for the south and one for the north. In deciding the area to be governed by the northern Parliament, the Premier said the government proposed to ascertain the most homogeneous area in the northeastern sector, taking the six counties as a basis, and including so far as possible the Protestant areas outside it, and excluding as far as possible the Roman Catholic areas inside it, the aim being to reach as homogeneous a unit as possible.

A third fundamental fact was that any arrangement which separated Ireland from Britain would be fatal to both. The Premier here pictured how Germany might have extended the submarine campaign to the Allies' ruin if there had been an independent Ireland, over whose islets and harbors Britain had had no control, and he declared with terrific vehemence that, whatever demands might emanate with apparent authority from Ireland, any attempt at secession would be fought with the same determination and resolve that the northern states of America put into their corresponding fight.

Both Sections May Unite  
Every opportunity would be given to Irishmen to establish unity, but the decision must rest with them; but if they so decided, no further act of the British Parliament would be required. From the outset there would be a council of Ireland, including 20 representatives representing each of the separate legislatures, and they proposed to leave to the two Irish Parliaments complete discretion to confer on this council any powers within their authority.

If they so desired it, the government proposed to endow the Irish Legislatures with full constitutional powers, so that, without reference to the Im-

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE OUTLINES PLAN OF IRISH GOVERNMENT

British Premier Makes an Earnest  
Appeal for His Scheme Which  
Includes Two Parliaments and  
Sharing the Imperial Expense

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday). At 6:30 p. m. today Mr. Lloyd George rose to outline to a crowded House from which the Nationalists were conspicuously absent according to plan, the government's latest proposals for the solution of the chronic Irish problem. Save for the speech's intensity of tone and the gravity of the Prime Minister's demeanor, which scarcely relaxed for a single moment, the whole affair was essentially business-like.

There were no appeals to Ireland or to anyone else, and practically no reference to the present Irish lawlessness, only a plain statement of the proposals which the Prime Minister hoped would take root by their inherent wisdom and justice.

In concluding, the Prime Minister spoke of the "fatality which eternally keeps Ireland and Britain at cross purposes, so that when one is reasonable the other is unreasonable, and when both approximate to friendship, some untoward incident sweeps them apart." He said this in meeting the criticism that this was not a fitting time for a new attempt. The fitting time, he said, has never been and never will be, but, he added, it is always "the right time to do the right thing."

Measure Not "Wrung" From Britain

Britain could afford now, more than ever before, to take the initiative, for the Nation which by its own efforts had done so much to destroy the greatest military power the world had ever known, could not be accused of having concessions wrung from it by a gang of assassins.

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Subject to these fundamentals, the government proposed self-government for the whole of Ireland, but these fundamentals involved the setting up of two parliaments in Ireland, one for the south and one for the north. In deciding the area to be governed by the northern Parliament, the Premier said the government proposed to ascertain the most homogeneous area in the northeastern sector, taking the six counties as a basis, and including so far as possible the Protestant areas outside it, and excluding as far as possible the Roman Catholic areas inside it, the aim being to reach as homogeneous a unit as possible.

A third fundamental fact was that any arrangement which separated Ireland from Britain would be fatal to both. The Premier here pictured how Germany might have extended the submarine campaign to the Allies' ruin if there had been an independent Ireland, over whose islets and harbors Britain had had no control, and he declared with terrific vehemence that, whatever demands might emanate with apparent authority from Ireland, any attempt at secession would be fought with the same determination and resolve that the northern states of America put into their corresponding fight.



perial Parliament, they might secure the appointment of a single Irish Legislature to discharge the powers not reserved to the Imperial Parliament. In the latter, Irish representation would be in accordance with the 1914 Act. Following the 1914 Act they would reserve to the Imperial Parliament the matters of peace and war, foreign affairs, army and navy, trade outside Ireland, navigation, wireless and cables, and the appointment of the higher judiciary, namely the high court judges.

#### Powers of Irish Legislatures

These last would be reserved, until the two Irish Legislatures agreed as to their appointment. The powers given to the Irish Legislatures followed the current federal practice, and included education, local government, land, agriculture, roads and bridges, old age pensions, insurance, housing, labor measures, and other similar legislation. As the legislatures must be responsible for law and order, it was proposed not to retain the Imperial control of the Irish Constabulary longer than three years. The post office services would not be transferred until both parliaments asked for them to be transferred to the Council of Ireland.

Turning to finance, the Premier referred to the changes brought about by the war, and said the 1914 act included no contribution to the cost of the Empire, which was a great injustice to the British taxpayer. He felt certain that Irishmen in Ireland, like Irishmen in every other country in the world, would not object to contributing their share, and therefore they proposed generally that all taxation raised in Ireland should be retained by the Irish Legislatures in excess of a fair contribution to the Imperial services.

#### Ireland's Imperial Contribution

He stated that the contribution, meantime, would be arrived at by taking the revenue for 1920 and assuming as a fair contribution, the amount left after deducting the cost of local services. The Irish revenue for 1919-1920 was estimated at £41,430,000 and the cost of the total Irish services at £23,500,000, leaving £18,000,000 as the amount Ireland would contribute toward the cost of the Empire including war pensions. There will be provisions for revising this arrangement in future.

On the other hand, the Premier pointed out there would be a sum placed at the service of the two Irish Parliaments for the improvement and development of Irish services, for example, education, pay and pensions to teachers, and so forth, and for industrial, economic, and agricultural development. In this matter the Imperial Parliament, having regard to the past unfortunate history of Ireland, for which it was largely responsible, should be generous.

In the first place they would assist in the initial expenditure to set the machinery of government going by a gift of £1,000,000 to each Legislature, and there would be a permanent contribution drawn from the Imperial exchequer in Ireland, totaling £2,000,000 per annum increasing by £600,000 per annum when the purchases were completed. This would be a free gift to Ireland's Legislatures and the Imperial Parliament would be responsible for the interest and redemption of the stock. As to taxation, the 1914 act contained no taxation proposals, but they now proposed that each Irish Legislature should have taxation power similar to the state legislatures in the United States.

#### Finance Arrangements

The revenue would thus be obtained from land annuities, estate duties, stamps, entertainment taxes, licenses, and similar sources and from any other taxation that might be devised. These resources for 1919-20 were estimated at £6,250,000 for all Ireland. The Imperial Parliament, however, would continue to levy income tax, customs, and excise. The Prime Minister indicated, however, that this arrangement might be altered, especially as regards customs, if Ireland later achieved unity.

The Premier defended the arrangement mainly on the ground of the difficulty of collection under any other arrangement. Like the United States legislatures, the Irish Legislatures might, however, levy an additional surcharge by way of income tax. Until unity was achieved, it was undesirable to give customs and excise powers to either Legislature.

Concluding, the Premier demanded fair consideration for his proposals. Recriminations never contributed to, but always hindered, settlement. There were plenty of mistakes, follies, and crimes on both sides.

"We want that chapter closed forever," he added. "We want to know, not who is to blame, but how to set things right. It is difficult, because there is no section in Ireland that will accept anything except impossibilities. The British Parliament must shoulder the responsibility of doing what wisdom and justice dictate, trusting to these attributes to win success."

#### Speech Well Received

"Unless Irishmen have a real control of their domestic affairs, it is idle to continue. Shams only exasperate and provoke despair and anarchy. On the other hand, Britain cannot accept separation. It would be fatal to the security of these islands, and any idea that Britain can be compelled by force to concede anything unjust and fatal to her own people is farcical in the light of the past five years."

The speech was followed with the greatest interest by a packed House. So close was the attention, that there was practically no cheering. Indeed, the Premier was not attempting to make telling points, but his intensity drew cheers when he declared that any attempt at separation would be fought to the bitter end, and when he further emphasized that the black chapter of England's attempt to govern Ireland must not be repeated in Ulster.

The reaction from the intensity upon the Premier's speech was shown as he resumed his seat, the members

disappearing to discuss the proposals in the lobby. Sir Edward Carson expressed some pessimism regarding the proposals, conjecturing that the Southern Parliament would immediately proclaim a republic for all Ireland, but he promised to consult Ulster when the bill was in print.

#### Progress of New Pension Bill

British Lower House Passes Measure Raising the Maximum Rate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—The House of Commons, on Friday, passed through all its stages the Pensions Bill, raising the maximum rate of old age pensions from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per week and adding 220,000 new pensioners to the pay roll.

There will be a new scale of pensions, ranging from 1s. to a maximum of 10s. per week, and various disqualifications to the receipt of old age pensions were removed. For these purposes the House voted an additional £10,000,000 per annum.

The lower house also acquiesced in the House of Lords' amendments to Clause 9 of the Aliens Bill. By their amendments the lords secured that "enemy" aliens remaining in the country should not be deported, unless a definite charge was made against them or the Advisory Committee recommended deportation.

Clause 9, as it originally stood, was inserted by the lower house against the government's wishes and formed an incident in the final liquidation of the government's defeat, earlier in the session. It provided that all enemy aliens who had remained in the country throughout the war should be deported unless the Home Office or the Advisory Committee advised that they should be allowed to remain.

As late as Wednesday the lower house had sent back the bill to the upper house with the clause restored, but the upper house stood to its guns and the lower has, therefore, given way.

#### DORPAT CONFERENCE AGAIN AT DEADLOCK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Monday)—A military expert named Mr. Kost-chayeff having arrived with fresh proposals from the Moscow Government, negotiations between the Estonians and the Bolsheviks were renewed last week at Dorpat, but have now apparently reached a deadlock again, as the Bolsheviks still reject the ethnographical frontier for which Estonia stipulates, and have merely modified the definition of the strategic frontier they propose.

Meanwhile the Bolsheviks are concentrating further picked troops against Narva, where, however, the Estonians continue to make a determined stand.

#### Proposed Reunion to Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Denikin wireless message states that at a meeting of the military council on December 17, it was decided to open negotiations separately with each Russian border state with a view to harmonizing the activities of all anti-Bolshevik forces under a formula of a reunion to Russia of these newly formed states. The decision followed the announcement that the Allies are discussing the calling of a conference of representatives of all the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces.

#### NOMINATION DAY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—Saturday was nomination day in the Newfoundland by-elections, caused by the acceptance of offices of emolument by the ministers. All seats in which nominations were held went by default, the following ministers being elected by acclamation:

The Hon. W. R. Warren, Minister of Justice, Fortune Bay; the Hon. Dr. Barnes, Minister of Education, Harbor Grace; the Hon. W. W. Halfyard, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Trinity; the Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Bonavista; W. B. Jennings, Minister of Public Works, Twillingate.

Two other ministers have yet to be re-elected, the Hon. R. A. Squires, the Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. H. J. Brownrigg, Minister of Finance, both of whom are running for St. John's west. Both ministers will be opposed by Opposition candidates. Labor has decided to join forces with the Opposition and W. Linagar has been named as the Labor candidate. The regular Opposition candidate will be J. T. Martin. Both these candidates were defeated in the general election on November 3 in the same constituency. The date for this election has not yet been announced.

#### ARABS REPUDIATE THE ATTACK ON DEIREZZOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—It is officially announced that Emir Faisal has communicated with Sir Henry Wilson formally repudiating in his own name and that of the Arab Government at Damascus, any knowledge or complicity in the attack made by Ramadan Ibn Shalash and Ibrahim Pasha Mulla upon Deir ez-Zor.

Emir Faisal has issued a communique denouncing those involved as rebels, and is proceeding himself to the scene of the trouble. Meanwhile he has ordered that the offenders, if arrested, are to be placed at the British authorities' disposal.

#### CONFIDENCE VOTED IN ITALIAN CABINET

Chamber Adopts Order of Day by 242 to 216—Premier to Propose Bill Giving Parliament Power to Declare War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Following speeches on Italy's foreign policy from both the Premier and the Foreign Minister, the Nitti government finally secured a vote of confidence by 242 to 216 votes. Victor Scialoja, the Foreign Minister, outlined Tommaso Tittoni's offer to the Peace Conference regarding Fiume and the United States Government's views thereupon.

Mr. Nitti largely devoted himself to the argument that the American policy regarding the Adriatic question was dictated not by self-seeking but by moral considerations.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—(Havas)—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted an order of the day expressing confidence in the government. The vote was 242 to 216. Following the debate and the vote on the question of confidence, the Chamber adjourned until January 28.

The Premier, Francesco Nitti, in a speech during the course of the debate, reviewed the entire situation. Much enthusiasm was evoked when he declared:

"Nobody need fear that Italy will be drawn into new wars without the will of the people and Parliament. At the reopening of the Chamber after the recess I shall present a bill modifying Article V of our Constitution, according to which the King has the right to declare war, conclude peace, and negotiate treaties. My bill will propose, instead, that only Parliament shall have the power to declare war."

The entire Chamber, including the Socialists, rose and applauded.

#### Compromise Proposals Outlined

The Foreign Minister, Victor Scialoja, began the debate by outlining the compromise proposals which Tommaso Tittoni, the former Foreign Minister, had submitted as being Italy's minimum demands, but which Robert Lansing, the United States Secretary of State, rejected. He contended that acceptance of the American view concerning the neutralization of Dalmatia would have left to Jugo-Slavia Sebenico and Cattaro, two of the most powerful military ports in the Adriatic, without any serious guarantee for the safety of the Italian coast.

That, said Mr. Scialoja, was the situation when he assumed direction of the Italian peace delegation. Moreover, there was a crisis in the Supreme Council owing to the action of the United States Senate and the departure of the American delegation. Great Britain then proposed to suspend the conference and resume it later. In the meantime a new memorandum had been prepared by Great Britain, France, and the United States. Mr. Clemenceau assuring him that there was no question of exerting pressure on Italy.

Mr. Scialoja also discussed the Adriatic question and referred to the British-French-American memorandum presented to Italy on that subject. He said that when he was in London, Mr. Lloyd George explained that the memorandum was not a regular note, nor a collective proposal, but a document which was only to be regarded as a starting point for opening discussions.

#### Modification Foreseen as Likely

Mr. Scialoja intended to reply in writing to the memorandum, but declared that the decision to be embodied in his reply ought to be the result of a full oral discussion.

"It is evident," he went on, "that our Allies are disposed to discuss a solution of the question which does not coincide entirely with the last American proposals. I am confident that, confronted by an agreement of the great Allied powers based on the common advantage of Europe, President Wilson will consent to some modification of his scheme."

The Foreign Minister confirmed Mr. Nitti's declaration that it was Italy's intention to remain firmly united to her allies, and added:

"The solid guarantee of adherence to Italy of our 'Yume brothers, protection for Italians in Dalmatia and the safety of the Adriatic are aims to which all our efforts will be directed. We have no aggressive intentions, and we shall be glad if we can establish amicable relations with our Adriatic neighbors, who cannot have forgotten the great part Italy played in their liberation."

#### Regarding Economic Questions

With regard to economic questions, Mr. Scialoja said that a duly authorized Minister would proceed to London to obtain on Italy's behalf those proofs of solidarity which had been given to another allied power after difficult negotiations.

A deputy, Mr. Salvenini, who followed, strongly condemned the foreign policy of the government. He declared that it was Italy's absolute duty to exact the total disarmament of the Slav coast of the Adriatic, as the Paris conference proved, in his opinion, that all nations alike were conducting the negotiations in bad faith.

Another deputy, Mr. Modigliani, said that the memorandum delivered by Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Scialoja was an unmistakable intimation to him on the part of the Allies to yield on the Adriatic question.

#### Accusations Against King

"You have been beaten now by the economic power," he exclaimed. "You will be beaten tomorrow in the Adriatic by the Jugo-Slav military power,

which will conceal the true power—that of America."

Mr. Modigliani concluded by voicing accusations against the King, which provoked an indignant denial from Mr. Nitti and protests from the entire Chamber, with the exception of the Socialists.

The Socialists cried: "Long live the Republic!" while the remainder of the Chamber shouted: "Long live the King!" amid loud applause, in which the spectators joined.

Mr. Nitti deplored what had occurred. Turning to the Socialists, he said:

"I am certain that we will end by absorbing you. We thoroughly believe in our economic and political institutions."

A Socialist interrupted: "If America permits it."

The Premier continued: "Meanwhile I send loyal greetings to the King." The Italian public received Mr. Scialoja's speech apparently with the same feeling of disappointment manifested by the Chamber, which kept a profound silence while the Minister was addressing it, applauding no passage in the address and maintaining the same silence at its conclusion.

#### GENEROUS TURKISH TREATY IS URGED

Secretary for India, at Banquet Given by Indians in London, Tells His Views on Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George will proceed to Paris at the end of the month to continue the inter-allied conferences recently resumed in London. The Turkish question and especially the neutralization of the Straits will come specially under review. From some remarks made by Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, it is evident that he is an advocate in the Cabinet of a generous peace with Turkey. He was replying to a speech by the Aga Khan, who, at a dinner given on Friday to Mr. Montagu by prominent Indians, had pleaded for such a peace.

The Hindus joined with 70,000,000 Muhammadans, he added, in asking for a peace which would not punish the future members of the historic Turkish race for the errors of a handful of men nominated by caliph and the threats of Germany. This, the Aga Khan said, was a national Indian question.

Mr. Montagu replied that he agreed with every word the Aga Khan said. Ever since he assumed office he declared he had voiced these views in the Cabinet and at the Peace Conference and he would continue to do so. Whatever peace with Turkey might be, it would not be achieved without every man responsible for it knowing the view entertained in India. And whatever might be the fate of Turkey nothing could destroy the unity and basis behind the common purpose of the Muhammadan States of the world.

#### SENATOR CRITICIZES RAILROAD POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), United States Senator from Illinois, in an address here last night, argued against the government control or ownership of public utilities, and specifically cited the railroads of the country as an example of "government waste, extravagance and uneconomical management." He said that under government control the railroads had cost the people of the United States \$1,500,000,000 more in one year than in the one year of private control just prior to taking over of the roads by the government. Continuing, he said:

"I firmly believe in private ownership of private business and industries. The men who have invested in railroad and wire securities should be allowed to reap the returns on those investments. The whole world and especially America is today at the supreme test of whether civilization shall survive or go back to the day of the cave man. If the rights of property and the rights of man are respected, then civilization will march on. If Socialism in its wildest aspect is to hold sway, then the world will recede and decline to the era of barbarism and madness. It is up to America to decide which."

#### STRIKE IN BERLIN OF THE HOTEL KEEPERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The strike of the Berlin hotel and restaurant keepers against the government rationing regulations which began today overshadowed in interest here all political questions. It is estimated that 100,000 visitors had difficulty in getting food today, through the closing of all the restaurants. Many thousands of people went out for their meals to Potsdam, where the restaurants remained open.

#### PENALTY PROPOSED FOR HALL OWNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That owners and managers of public halls be held responsible for utterances against law and order made in meetings held in their halls, was proposed by the Bronx County grand jury in a presentment made yesterday. Laws inflicting heavy penalties upon landlords who permit meetings in their halls where seditious speeches are made were urged, and the jury deplored the use of public schools as forums where radical speeches are delivered.

#### ANOTHER WARNING SENT TO MEXICO

Carranza Government Told Attacks Must Not Be Repeated—Situation in the Cases at Present Under Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Instructions were sent yesterday by the State Department to the United States Embassy at Mexico City to insist to the Mexican Foreign Office that kidnapping and other outrages against United States citizens in Mexico shall not be repeated.

The warning was sent in connection with the recent kidnapping of Frederick Hugo, manager of a ranch near Muzquiz, in the State of Coahuila. The State Department asks the Mexican Government to take every possible step to arrest the bandits. The department's information is that Mr. Hugo was released upon agreement that within 12 days he would pay a ransom of \$1500, and that there were taken from ranches owned by Americans approximately 100,000 pesos, 148 horses, and a large supply of food.

The department was further advised that while there were only 400 bandits engaged in the attack on Muzquiz, the Mexican federal force of about 750 men and six machine guns, located less than 40 miles away, took no steps to relieve Muzquiz until after the bandits had evacuated the town, with the booty.

Five trains on the railroad line between San Luis Potosi and Tampico have been attacked and crews and passengers molested during the last five weeks, according to information which reached the department yesterday. On December 17, it was reported a train was blown up near Cardenas in the State of San Luis Potosi, and 10 passengers and soldiers are said to have been killed by 75 bandits. About 23 persons are said to have been killed in a similar attack on that line on December 6.

The United States consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, reported to the department yesterday that the two American sailors imprisoned there on November 12, on a charge of attacking a Mexican, were still being held in confinement on various pretexts. The United States Embassy at Mexico City has now been instructed to take up the case.

#### COUNCIL CONSIDERS SECONDARY QUESTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—At its Saturday meeting the Supreme Council discussed certain secondary questions such as the redemption of the paper currency issued by Bela Kun. The Council also decided that the allied governments would only accredit plenipotentiaries in Vienna and consequently the German Government will be unable to send an ambassador to Vienna as intended. No decision was reached concerning the Scafa Flow affair as Sir Eyre Crowe had not received any instructions from the British Government.

#### Three More Notes From Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Peace Conference has received three new notes from Germany. One of these is concerning the question of transporting troops after the date of the enforcement of the Peace Treaty, and another answers the question of the allied naval experts concerning the number of light German cruisers being repaired and constructed. The third note states that the German National Assembly approves of signing the protocol which calls for a modification of Article LXI of the German Constitution regarding the possible attachment of Austria to Germany.

#### DENIAL OF MUTINY ON TRANSPORT AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An inquiry was begun here yesterday into a report that during her last trip to and from Brest, completed on Sunday, there had been a mutiny in the crew of the United States transport America, and that several men had been wounded by shooting, while others were in the brig. It was reported that the 11 men arrested would be tried by a civil court, and not by court-martial. The crew is civilian and subject to court-martial if any offense is deemed serious enough.

Maj.-Gen. David Shank, commander of the port of embarkation, yesterday sent a telegram to Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of transportation of the War Department, denying that there had been any mutiny, but saying that some trouble had arisen from failure of certain members of the crew to obey instructions prohibiting shore liberty at Brest, and pilfering of the ships' stores and cargo. The message denied that six men had been wounded.

#### MORE DISTURBANCES IN CAIRO REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Delayed Cairo telegrams indicate that after some days of comparative quiet, disturbances began on December 11, when crowds gathered in Alahzar neighborhood, and after devoting their time to the stoning of shops in an attempt to disorganize trade, resumed the stoning and deraiding of trains on two succeeding days. On December 14 the police commandant, Russel Bey, ordered the removal of all stones in

#### FURTHER EVIDENCE IN AMRITSAR AFFAIR

Indian Government Officials Say if Martial Law Had Been Instantly Declared There Would Have Been Little Trouble

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A fresh batch of Indian papers has come to hand containing a further report of the evidence given before the Hunter commission. The testimony of Mr. Kitchen, commissioner of the Lahore Division, which includes Amritsar, illustrates the view taken of the Amritsar riots by the British authorities on the spot at the time. Mr. Kitchen said that martial law was essential because the civil authorities had lost control and had to recover that control quickly, so that defection might not spread, and in order that numerous people who were arrested might be tried quickly.

From a military standpoint it was vital that defection should not spread and that the rural population should be prevented from joining the urban people. After April 13, there was no trouble. The people realized the situation was serious and that the government meant to put down anarchy and violence. He added that while the disturbance lasted it took an anti-European turn.

#### No Intention of Firing

Mr. Kitchen told how he proceeded to Amritsar on April 10, on learning of the trouble there, and how it was soon manifest to him that the situation was beyond the control of the military and police then available. All that night, he said, news of outbreaks in adjoining places was coming in and no trains could be run. On telephoning, he learned that Lahore was all right, but he heard the same night that a rumor had been circulated in Amritsar that the fort at Lahore had fallen in consequence of a mutiny among the troops.

That night he sent police emissaries and students from Kasa College to tell the people that the military was in command. There was, however, no intention of firing on the crowd then, until sufficient warning had been given. Mr. Kitchen acknowledged that what he did in this connection was not sufficient, but pointed out there was no means of communication with the city.

#### Occurrences at Lahore

Mr. Kitchen was followed by Lieut.-Col. Frank Johnston, who was in charge of the Lahore civil area, and who, after stating that the disturbance began to subside after the shooting at Lahore. The police, he said, had to evacuate the city, which was given over to the mob. The white man being able to enter. It having become necessary, however, to enter the city at all costs, he was ordered to do so April 12.

He was supported by four aeroplanes, two of which were instructed to fly low, and to drop bombs 100 yards away from the head of the column, if they received a prearranged signal. Before entering the city, the deputy commissioner met the insurgent leaders and explained the situation, giving them some 20 minutes to make it known in the city. Replying to a question, Colonel Johnston said he thought then, as he did now, that the proclamation of martial law undoubtedly saved Lahore from worse troubles than those at Amritsar, as it had an instantaneous effect.

#### APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb has just issued a letter to the people of Connecticut appealing for aid on behalf of the colleges and universities of the country, many of which are seeking financial aid to increase the pay of their professors.



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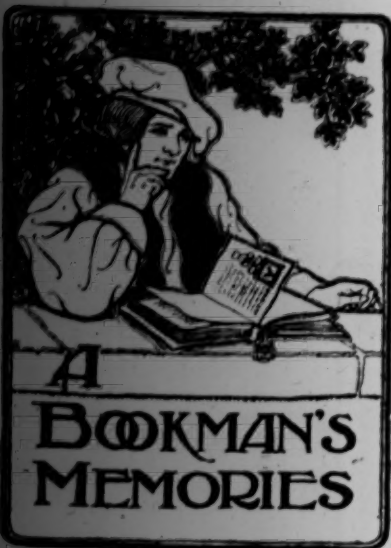
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## John Oliver Hobbes

When I asked the girl librarian (girl librarians, I observe, are always better dressed than men librarians) for a copy of the Life of John Oliver Hobbes, she looked blank and doubtful. "Mrs. Craigie," I added—"Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie—you know, the famous novelist—American—who made her home in England."

The girl librarian gazed at the card index bureau and hovered over Hobbes. "We have some of her books—"Robert Orange," "The School for Saints," "The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickemham," but no Life. I'm sorry."

I was sorry, too, and somewhat surprised. Born in Boston and taken to England by her parents at an early age, there becoming famous as novelist, playwright, essayist, and one of the wittiest and most accomplished women in London, why surely her life should be among the books in an important branch public library of New York. To me it did not matter, for I knew that clever, charming and witty lady well, and can write about her without opening a book.

About 1890, Mr. Fisher Unwin, eager to enliven publishing routine, determined to issue the Pseudonym Library. He had this literary adventure, in the way of publishers, whisked through the press, and he placed the arrangements for the Pseudonym series in the hands of one of his clever readers (a "reader" is one who reads and reports upon manuscripts) Mr. Edward Garnett. This able literary critic, whose wife is the translator Turgeneff, has a keen sense for the new note, and new talent.

So when among the many manuscripts sent in, he one day picked from the pile and tasted "Some Emotions and a Moral," by John Oliver Hobbes, he knew at once he had found the book that, in every way, was suitable to inaugurate the Pseudonym Library. Mr. Garnett has since told me that he was first attracted by the handwriting. It was very small, very neat, very firm (those were the days before typewritten MSS.), original and confident, as if saying, "I am in a different class from ordinary writers"; and it was written in violet ink upon thick cream-colored paper. Pearl Craigie was a wise as well as a witty woman. She made plans. She left nothing to chance.

"Some Emotions and a Moral" had an instant success. It was short; it could be read at a sitting; the story was rapid and amusing; cynical yet kindly, well expressed; and obviously, John Oliver Hobbes, whoever he was, could write, was a scholar, and a linguist, and had a quick eye for the fancies and foibles of London society. This first book was as unlike George Eliot's first book as any book could be. The only resemblance between them was that each author had chosen a male pseudonym, and each had immediate success. George Eliot was a recluse, John Oliver Hobbes was a mondaine; George Eliot never thought that she was a mondaine; John Oliver Hobbes sometimes thought that she was a recluse.

"Some Emotions and a Moral" was not a great book, but it was vastly entertaining. It cheered people; it made the idle rich feel that they were intellectual and rather uncommon; it made the busy intellectuals feel that, with luck, life might become more engaging than books. If you saw a well-dressed woman sitting in the lounge of a fashionable seaside hotel chuckling over a small chocolate colored volume, be sure that it was "Some Emotions and a Moral," snappy and sensitive, most amusing and quite proper.

I who had been laboriously reading Hall Caine's long "Scapgoat" for review purposes felt a victim to the swift charm of "Some Emotions and a Moral" (I have quite forgotten now what it was all about); I provided elderly ladies with copies, and they asked me to dinner in requital for the pleasure the book had given them. One day I said to myself, "I must know this John Oliver Hobbes." So I addressed a letter to him care of his publishers, expressing my admiration, and saying how much I should enjoy meeting John Oliver Hobbes. The reply, to my astonishment, came from Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, then 24 years of age; the letter was sent from her father's home in Lancaster Gate. He was John Morgan Richards, a leader of "The American Society" in London, one of the finest types of American gentlemen I have met, and a man of ideas and action who revolutionized the art, or business, or eye, or whatever you like to call it, of advertising in England. His wife, Laura Richards, was a woman of genius who expressed herself amazingly—not in book or pictures, in everyday life.

It was to her father's house that I was invited to tea by Pearl Craigie. She had been married at 19; it was an unhappy marriage. After much study and preparation she had launched her first book, and found herself alone in society and in literary circles. Our friendship began that day and continued. She had, I think, as quick and lively a mind as any woman I have ever met. She sparkled in conversation, her brown, lustrous eyes

would dance with merriment when she had said something or seen something that roused her irony, her compassion or her ire. Her father's house became a center of literary and social hospitality: at luncheon and dinner parties, with covers often laid for 20, you met all kinds of eminent people, and you met them again at his country place, first Norris Castle, and later Steephill Castle in the Isle of Wight. The center of every function was this brilliant young American woman, whom her father idolized, and whose quick mind and historical knowledge worked in public affairs as eagerly as in literature. It was an open secret that her counsels were sought by more than one eminent statesman. She was also intimately interested in religion, philosophy, and music. The literary world was astonished one day to find in The Sunday Sun a whole page review by John Oliver Hobbes of Arthur Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." As to music I remember one evening in her drawing-room the conversation turned upon the acting of prima donnas. Mrs. Craigie was amusing on the subject, and finally she took the center of the room and regaled us with a series of parodies of great singers who attempt to act in opera. She continued for an hour singing and acting, familiar with the music, familiar with the ways of prima donnas.

It will be observed that I have wandered from John Oliver Hobbes as writer to Mrs. Craigie as woman in the limelight. She filled each rôle with spirit and success; but as writer she never reached the first rank. I think she realized this. She had almost every gift except the supreme gift of genius. She was not a George Eliot, and she lacked the human sympathy of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Brilliant, metallic, artificially elegant and smart are the words that rise to my lips when I re-read the novels and plays of John Oliver Hobbes. Her brilliant mind wrote because writing was the career that she had chosen, and she meant to succeed.

Here is a fragment of dialogue from "Robert Orange": "Happiness, that nymph with unerring feet," had passed him by," said Sara, watching herself in one of the mirrors. "She has passed a good many," sighed his lordship. "But play me that lovely air which 'Tittens sings in 'Il Flauto Magico'."

It is smart, but, well, that is not how Thackeray wrote.

I have always held that the real expression of her talent was "Some Emotions and a Moral" and the small books in the same genre that followed it—"The Sinner's Comedy," "A Study in Temptations," and so forth. Her longer books, the large canvases, such as "The School for Saints," and "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickemham," although done with great care and art, and packed with good things, somehow always fell short of the best, as did her plays. She never wrote a slovenly page; she put her best into everything—and yet, and yet! She had an immense admiration for Lord Beaconsfield; she introduces him into one of her books; and I have always felt that she was the author who should have written his life. Besides all this, she was the best dressed woman in London, and at a dinner party with a congenial companion, she was unparalleled. The dialogue in her books was quick and epigrammatic; her talk was better.

Her life was reflected in her books beginning with the surface brilliancy of "Some Emotions and a Moral" and passing on to the deep problems wrestled with in "The School for Saints." The essential John Oliver Hobbes was in the early "Some Emotions" as the essential Kipling was in the early "Plain Tales." As the years passed, all spread the better a little thinner, and mix it with the sophistication of culture. But it is the same better, and the first spread is always the freshest.

## FEEDING THE BIRDS

Nothing will give more satisfaction to those who love the birds than feeding them during the winter months. Feeding the birds costs very little in money or time; it pays 100 per cent in attracting the birds, and is one of the best ways of preserving them during the cold weather. Every local bird you help when frost, snow, and ice shuts off its natural food supply, will repay you later by protecting your garden and fields.

Supply food and water regularly. Do not skip stormy days, or some birds may suffer. Have food in protected places so the birds can eat in comfort. The best foods are suet, pork rinds, bones with shreds of meat, cooked meats, mealworms, cut-up apples, bird-seed, buckwheat, cracked corn, coconut meat, cracked corn, broken dog biscuits, bread, hemp-seed, millet, nut meats (especially peanuts), whole or rolled oats, peppers, pop corn, pumpkin or squash seeds, raw or boiled rice, sunflower-seeds and wheat.

Provide shelters where the birds can stay at night and during storms. These may be ordinary boxes filled with cotton.

See that all feeding-stations and storm shelters are protected from prowling cats.

## LITERARINESS

Among the anecdotes in "A Sample Case of Humor," Strickland Gillilan gives the following:

"I have a friend who has about as much sense of humor as the wooden Indian of commerce. Some time ago he made a trip through the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Like all such literal-minded people he did his sight-seeing very thoroughly. He did not miss a single ramification in that great crack in the face of Mother Nature. And when he had completed the job and had emerged, dirty and weary, I asked him what he thought of the Mammoth Cave. 'Well,' he said, 'taking it as a hole, it is all right.'"

## GUIDES TO SAILORS AND WAYFARERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the mariner approaches shore, or steers among reefs, he gazes anxiously for some beacon, some land or shore mark by which he may safely come to harbor. To aid these anxious seafarers, that ancient and revered body, the Trinity Board, has, together with such other authorities as the Board of Northern Lights in Scotland, duly marked and lighted nearly all untoward places at sea, or coastwise.

But beacons are not to be thought of merely in terms of seafaring. Land travelers in the past have stood in need of them almost as much as the sailor. Indeed, the earliest of English road-books, published in the seventeenth century, the great folio, Ogilby's "Britannia," 1675, has, marked on its excellent road maps many beacons that were kept lighted at night, to guide wayfarers, who without their aid might have lost themselves without much likelihood of again finding their way until dawn next morning—if then. These contrivances were iron pots, or crescents, mounted on poles which had cross-pieces nailed to them, ladder-wise, so that by their aid an attendant could climb to replenish the fire.

On Lincoln Heath

These were the commonplace objects of that time; but a very much more remarkable instance of a beacon ashore is that which is often styled the "only land lighthouse," the tall



Dunstan Pillar, Lincoln Heath

column called "Dunstan Pillar," on Lincoln Heath. This was built in 1751 by Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord le Despenser, for the purpose of marking the way across that trackless waste, some 20 miles wide. Lincoln Heath, now cultivated and well provided with roads, was then a dreary and dangerous tract of level land, providing no distinct landmarks, and its natural dangers were intensified by the highwaymen who infested it and were the only people for whom this wild had no terrors. That the dangers of the Heath were no mere delusions may be learned from the registers of the parish churches bordering on the region. Thus, at Leasingham we may read: "Elizabeth Pring, a stranger; Susanna Ellis, a traveler; Dalton Pickworth, a poor stranger," who all came to grief on that dreary wasteland.

At Blakeney these dangers are illustrated in the existence of an ancient bequest to the parish by a woman who was saved by hearing the



St. Aldhelm's Chapel

sound of the church bell, which guided her into shelter from the uncharted wild. It is a small freehold field, given on condition that the church bell of Blakeney should be rung each evening, at 8 o'clock, forever, the rent of the field to pay for the ringing.

A similar, but larger, gift is that to Potter Hanworth, where 23 acres, known as the "Cultery Lands" (curfew), were bequeathed by a stranger who had been similarly preserved by hearing the Potter Hanworth bell. In this case, the rent of the land is left to the oldest inhabitant of the parish for the time being, not one having received parish relief, as a fee to him for ringing the bell every evening, at a quarter to seven.

Lord le Despenser's Pillar

Lord le Despenser's pillar was, however, better than any bell-ringing. It was visible long distances by day, being over 90 feet in height, and at dusk every evening a lantern on its summit was lighted. Twenty-five years after this lofty beacon was built the great eighteenth century era of roadmaking and improving in England was in full progress, and roads were for the first time engineered across Lincoln Heath. The pillar was no longer required, either by day or night, and the lantern was dismantled. In its place was set a robed and crowned figure of George III, to celebrate that monarch's jubilee; and there it is still to be seen. Lord le Despenser was an eccentric in many ways, but here he certainly figured as a benefactor.

That Dunstan Pillar is not, however, the only "land lighthouse" it is supposed to be, we may see at Great Weldon, Northamptonshire, whose church tower is still crested with the glass lantern placed there in olden times for the purpose of guiding benighted wayfarers through the Forest of Rockingham. For very many years

past this has been in disuse, but sentimentally, every Christmas and New Year's Eve it is still lighted with candles, after the old custom, and remains illuminated until the candles are burnt out.

## Monken Hadley Church

A beacon of another kind, but installed originally for the like purpose, is the fire-post cresting the angle-turret of Monken Hadley church, near Barnet. It once showed the way to travelers through the dense woods of Enfield Chase and the Forest of Epping. This old cresset, several times restored, was lighted for an altogether



The tower at Blakeney Church

different purpose in 1745, when the Scottish rising in favor of the Stuarts in general and Prince Charles Stuart, the "Young Pretender," placed London in something very like a panic. It was lighted also during the public rejoicings for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, and again at the last two coronations.

In pre-Reformation times the religious houses were the great light-house-keepers and tenders of beacons. These yet stand on the edge of the cliffs at St. Aldhelm's Head, on the coast of Dorset, a Norman chapel, built about 1140. It was placed there by the monks of Sherborne Abbey, who installed one of their number, not only to trim the light, but also to pray for mariners along that dangerous coast. The light was exhibited from a platform on the pyramidal roof. When the building was restored by the Earl of Eldon, in 1873, the mistake was made of placing a cross on the roof, on that stone base which had formerly supported the lantern.

## Blakeney Church Tower

Many another hilltop chapel overlooking the sea was built for a similar purpose; notably St. Catherine's Chapel, on this same coast of Dorset, looking down upon Deadman's Bay, near Abbotsbury. Blakeney church also, on the coast of Norfolk, has a curious, tall, slim tower at the east end, in addition to the customary western tower. The purpose of this was long forgotten, but it has now been ascertained that it was nothing other than a fifteenth century beacon tower, built for the purpose of showing a light for sailors whose ships were making for the always narrow and difficult haven of Blakeney. That harbor has long since been silted up, and the port is decayed hopelessly, but the ancient tower stands as sturdy as ever.

The oldest beacon, or lighthouse, in England is the Roman pharos on Dover cliffs, standing by the Norman and early English church of St. Mary-de-Castro, within Dover Castle precincts. It is thought to date back as far as A. D. 49. The building is now a ruin and craggy shell, constructed partly of Roman tile, and very largely of blocks of tufa. A similar building once stood on the western heights on the other side of the harbor, but only the foundations of it remain. It is considered that similar Roman light-houses marked the entrance to what is now Chalais Harbor, across the Channel.

## INFORMATION BOOTHS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

New York City will have a permanent, visible, and useful reminder of the war in the continuation of the information booths which were instituted by the War Camp Community Service for the convenience of soldiers and sailors, and are now to be taken over by the Community Service for the convenience of anybody and everybody. In pre-war days the utility of policemen as perambulatory information bureaux had almost passed into a proverb, and the average policeman's lot will be happier when the public ceases to regard him both as a reference library and a street directory. "Information of All Kinds for Everybody" reads the sign already visible over some of the booths, and so far as human ingenuity can go, the informant inside will be prepared to supply it. The system is already finding its place, for in one week those at the information booths have answered 20,000 questions.



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## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

## The Grange and Daylight Saving

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

If exception could be taken at all with what your editorial writer has said in the editorial, "An Order With an Extraordinary Purpose," it would be with the implied emphasis which is placed on divergent interests of city and country dwellers. These divergent interests, as we view them, are much more apparent than real, and there is real danger in emphasizing them.

His reference to the daylight saving repeal controversy is my excuse for referring to it as an illustration. We made our argument for the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law on the premise that it increased the cost of production of farm products, especially of food products. This we established beyond reasonable doubt both by personal statements and statistics. The minor premise is that if farm production cost is increased in any way, in the last analysis this must be borne by the city consumer. This makes the interest of the city dweller and of the country dweller identical. Upon our demonstration of this premise—which is an economic fact which cannot be disputed, but the general misunderstanding of which is probably at the basis of most of our economic troubles—many city congressmen voted for the repeal of the law.

May I say also, in this connection, that at all times during the daylight law controversy, the Grange admitted the right and the policy of daylight saving hours in urban industries. It was the violation of natural laws by the enforcement of daylight saving hours in agriculture, which was the basis of our effort at repeal.

(Signed) THE NATIONAL GRANGE.  
By T. C. Atkeson.  
Washington, District of Columbia,  
December 12, 1919.

## Chinese Loans

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As the problems which arose before the Paris Peace Conference are gradually passing away from the attention of the world, the question of making loans to China again assumes its rôle and importance, and will continue to do so for some period. Recently, the State Department of the United States of America has sanctioned the American bankers making loans to China on a business basis and it has definitely rejected the proposed four-power consortium for financing China, in which Japan has insisted and claimed her exclusive privileges in those vast Chinese territories, Eastern Inner Mongolia and Manchuria. This step taken by the United States, on the one hand, gives China a relief for her immediate needs and, on the other, defeats the Japanese plan on the basis of spheres of influence, or interest. China cannot but be thankful to the glorious sister Republic of the New World.

But at the very moment of this temporary satisfaction China must stop to consider seriously the causes of the repeated borrowing of money, and its possible consequences. As the United States has often generously aided China both morally and materially, she need not hesitate now through one of her humble citizens to tell her sad case and difficult situation financially to the American public for its information and consideration.

Primarily, the basic cause of the financial difficulties of China is the destruction of her financial independence. She has been deprived of her means of living through the network of tariff treaties concluded with foreign powers. By these outrageous documents, China cannot levy export and import duties greater than 5 per cent of the value of goods of any kind imported to, as well as exported from, Chinese territories. It must be re-



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## CATHEDRAL GROVE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"And shall I see trees?" the child had asked, when told that she was going back with her uncle to his home among the California Sequoias. For ever and always, as she expressed it, she had lived on a ranch in Saskatchewan where there was never a tree to be seen, and ever and always she had pictured to herself what they were like, wondering too if her pictures were true. She loved her home on the plains, though, and often at dusk, standing at the living-room door, her hand held fast in mother's, she would look out over the wheat fields flooded with the sunset's glory. Then it was that she would feel something she could not express, though she knew in a vague sort of way it was the same thing which made her mother shake her head when an occasional relative would visit them, and bemoan the fact that they "lived miles from nowhere." Sometimes mother would venture to explain, "You don't understand what its levelness means to me, this wonderful stretch of fields of gold in summer and unmarred whiteness in winter," and then she would smile again, the smile the child associated with the sunset hour.

And when two weeks later the child was taken to Muir Woods, no dream she had ever had of trees had been half so wondrous as what she saw. Standing apart from the others she looked up, up at the tops of the great redwoods, which seemed to reach quite to the dome of the sky. Filtering down through the branches was the sunlight, resting here on a bit of moss, or there on the grasses or leaves. The regal erectness of the trees, their stateliness and strength, and their silent tenderness touched the child. She could not have told why, but it reminded her of her mother's faint smile when she looked fondly on the great plains of swaying gold.

There was not a sound to be heard. She had never felt so serious or so happy before. The majestic grandeur of the place, with its peace and beauty made her marvel not that they called this particular spot Cathedral Grove. Looking up to the great arch she listened expectantly, and then, then it came. Others might think it was the wind, blowing in from the Golden Gate and stirring the branches of the massive trees, but to the child it was the swell and roll of some mighty organ, which she had felt sure she would hear if she would but listen.

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LESSON TAUGHT BY  
PILGRIM FATHERSExperiences of Plymouth Colony  
Brought to Bear on Conditions  
of Today in an Address by  
Governor Lowden of IllinoisSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At the one hundred and fourteenth annual dinner of the New England Society in the city of New York, held at Waldorf Astoria Hotel last evening, the speakers were Gov. F. O. Lowden of Illinois, Gov. J. J. Cornwell of West Virginia, and Joseph C. Lincoln, author.

In his address, Governor Lowden paid tribute to Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts. Both governors have been put forward for the presidency of the United States. He said, in part:

"It is doubtful if so small a community ever made so large an impression upon government as have the Pilgrim Fathers. Almost three centuries have come and gone since they landed at Plymouth Rock. They were free to form such government as they wished. At first the land and all things were held in common. It was indeed a tiny, socialistic community they founded. If ever anywhere, all things conspired to make a communistic state a success, it was at Plymouth Rock. But in less than four years the Pilgrim Fathers found that this idealistic form of society was not suited to their work-a-day world."

"Any form of society in which the individual shall not be rewarded in proportion to his merits, retards progress, produces discontent, and ultimately must fail. This presents one of the problems which organized labor has yet to solve. Some plan must be worked out by which the superior workman shall have a larger reward than the slacker on the job."

## Plymouth Colony as an Example

The advocates of the initiative, referendum and recall have asserted that the pure democracy they sought to establish was an extension of the principle of the town meeting. They quite overlook the fact that in less than 20 years after its settlement, the Plymouth Colony had so expanded that delegates were selected from the several communities to represent their inhabitants. They say that representative government must supplant a pure democracy the moment the community had become so large that all its members could not conveniently meet and discuss together the questions presented. Thus the Pilgrim Fathers, instead of being authority for a pure democracy, were in fact the first in America to adopt a representative form of government.

"Perhaps the distinguishing quality of the people of New England in colonial days was their capacity to set up local self-government and make it work. They were at all times prepared to take care of themselves. It was this sturdy reliance of the people in the several communities upon self that made it possible to form self-governing states. And New England has recently shown that she has not lost her capacity for self-government. Massachusetts and Governor Coolidge have proven to the world that they still cherish the lessons which the Pilgrim Fathers taught. Though deserted by their sworn protectors, the people of Massachusetts under the inspiring leadership of Coolidge demonstrated their ability and therefore their right to rule themselves."

## Successful Self-Government

"Successful self-government in even the smallest political unit is the only guaranty of successful self-government in a great country such as ours. Whenever a town permits the due and orderly processes of government to be interrupted by a mob, that town is no longer an asset, but becomes a liability of the republic. The primary duty of every political division, no matter how small, is to keep its own house in order. For, at whatever cost, the law must remain supreme. In a republic, the only majesty is the majesty of the law. Whoever does violence to the law is laying profane hands upon the sovereignty of the people. "A nation is secure against foreign foes only when every able-bodied man within its borders is willing, if need be, to put on his country's uniform. A nation is secure against domestic enemies only whenever every citizen is willing, if need be, to become a peace officer of his community. This is the lesson the Pilgrim Fathers taught."

"The trend is now toward the absorption by the state of the functions of the municipality, and the absorption by the general government of the proper functions of the state. This trend toward centralization of all authority and power in Washington strikes at the very foundation of our government. A country of the extent of ours possibly may be governed in all its details as an empire from a central capital, but not as a republic."

## National Supremacy

Former Senator Beveridge Defends  
Economic Right of the PeopleSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—"No matter what hardships and sufferings we may have to endure through the period of conflict, we must settle the question whether the American Nation is to be governed by the constitutional representatives of all the people, or by the non-constitutional representatives of predatory groups," declared Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana, in an address yesterday at the celebration of the two hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The sermon commemorating

the event was delivered on Sunday by William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University.

Mr. Beveridge characterized "niggardly compensation" to public-school teachers "the disgrace of America."

He spoke, in part, as follows: "We are told that the right to strike at any time and for any reason is inviolable. Is this true? Certainly not when the nation is at war. But why not then? Because such action would 'give aid and comfort to the enemy,' and thus tend to bring disaster on all the people. But if similar action in time of peace results in financial loss and physical wretchedness to millions of their countrymen—results in all the evils, excepting only the national humiliation that the victory of a foreign enemy would inflict—are great organizations of men justified in quitting work upon which the life of the nation depends, and preventing other men from doing that work?"

## Rights of Society

"The theory of the organization of Labor and Capital is sound. The work of the nation could not be done—the necessities of the people could not be supplied—without organization of Capital. And, with human nature as it is—with only here and there an employer so just and wise that greed does not, consciously or unconsciously, control him—workingmen would be exploited if they were not organized. These facts are so firmly established by the experience of mankind that they are incontrovertible."

"But the practice of the theory of financial and industrial organization becomes the very negation of that theory when organizations, either of Capital or Labor, force society to submit to their non-social edicts against the general will and to the injury of the general welfare. It is loosely said that when any man labors against his will he becomes a slave. When organizations, by refusing or threatening to refuse to do indispensable public service, compel the public to obey their commands, society itself becomes the slave. Every human being who does not belong to the organization which exacts from the nation as a whole, compliance with the demands of that organization, pays tribute to it, toils for it, is driven under its lash."

"What then is the issue which we must settle? It is this: Do we have a government, or do we not have a government; if we have a government, is it for all of us, or only for a part of us; if only for a part of us, is it for that part only which, at any given time, can pay the highest bribe or make the most terrifying threat?"

"In short, if we have any government at all, is it what Marshall and Webster and Lincoln declared it to be, a government of, by, and for the people, as determined by the majorities at the ballot box?"

## The Government's Duty

"Let this issue be tested by the minor 'crisis' of 1916, or the coal miner 'crisis' so recently 'adjusted.' In both of these emergencies it was the plain duty of our government, even by present economic standards, to have said (and acted accordingly) that even if men cannot be forced to run railways or mine coal; neither can other men be prevented from operating trains, or producing fuel; and that all the power of the people's government will enforce that principle."

"But, since this basic fact of liberty under equal law is challenged, it is the duty of the government to meet that challenge and overcome it or admit that American institutions have failed."

"This is the plain duty of the executive branch of our government, and its only duty as prescribed by the American Constitution, which every officer of that branch, from the President down, made solemn oath to discharge."

TRUTH CONCERNING  
INDUSTRY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut, Appealing to the United States Government to eliminate the "destructive and revolutionary" from the industries of the country, E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, addressed the organization at its annual meeting held recently in this city.

"It devolves upon us who have knowledge of the facts to act vigorously in defense of the truth and of what is right. The truth about industry must be made available as ammunition with which to repel the attacks of the destructionists and in order that right-minded citizens may not be misled into false conclusions by their desire to be fair."

"The facts must be made available for the enlightenment of those who are in our industries and who are constantly exposed to false representations by those who would destroy both our government and our industries. The manufacturer himself is in the best position to place the truth of his industry before those in his employ, but your association is an agency which must be used to inform the public at large."

SCHOOL CAMPAIGN  
IN NEW JERSEYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The managers of the state-wide school-teacher campaign, being conducted in New Jersey for the purpose of securing higher pay for school teachers, have asked the support of 100 of Newark's foremost citizens. Letters from the campaign headquarters, located in Newark, ask the citizens to support the movement by becoming members of a general campaign committee, saying: "It is for school betterment, for the welfare of the school children of the State, that this campaign is undertaken. It is a campaign to save our public school system."

OPERATORS CANCEL  
COAL CONFERENCEInference Is Drawn That They  
Have Decided to Cooperate  
With President's Commission,  
After Several Days' CriticismSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cancellation of a meeting of bituminous coal operators called at Cleveland, Ohio, today, to determine what attitude the operators should adopt toward the commission set up by President Wilson to investigate wages, profits and working conditions in the industry, was announced last night. It was apparent the operators had decided to cooperate with the commission, after having criticized it for several days.

Before this action was made public, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, issued a statement in reply to the operators' criticism of Sunday night. He characterized their opposition to the form and powers of the commission as "the merest quibble," asserting they had "intentionally agreed to settle the strike, and closed with this warning."

## Attorney-General Firm

"The government will not assume that the operators will break faith and, indeed, ways will be found to see that all parties keep faith in this vitally important transaction. "The commission will proceed with its work and I have no doubt that upon further reflection the operators will see the wisdom of hearty cooperation with it."

Mr. Palmer said the allegation by the operators that the memorandum he had prepared from the President's statement of December 6 to the miners departed from the statement, and was unknown to them at the time it was adopted by the miners, was absurd. His secretary, he charged, showed the memorandum to their representative in Indianapolis, Indiana, before the miners acted. He then traced through various statements issued by the operators since October what he said were statements of their willingness to accept the President's mediation without reservations.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, and chairman of a sub-committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which questioned Mr. Palmer last Friday about the procedure of settling the strike, issued a statement yesterday in which he charged that the Administration had shown partiality to the miners and that the commission as finally constituted did not give the public a square deal.

## Significance of Warning

In connection with Mr. Palmer's warning to the operators that ways would be found to see that they kept faith with the government, it can be stated that one of the principal objections the operators had to the commission was that it eliminated Dr. H. A. Garfield, with whom they had worked closely since 1917. Some of them were official subordinates to him in the Fuel Administration. Now they must deal with the commission, which may have some of the powers formerly exercised by Dr. Garfield, and with Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, who is exercising other powers of the Fuel Administration.

Until the Peace Treaty is ratified the Lever Act establishing the Fuel Administration is operative, and President Wilson was prepared, if the operators had continued their opposition to the commission, to invest it with authority to which the operators would have been compelled to submit. The President may yet invest the commission with price-fixing authority, according to his letter to the members of the commission.

Henry M. Robinson, representative of the nobly on the commission, is in Washington, and it was understood yesterday that John P. White, representing the miners, and Rembrandt Peale, representing the operators, were on their way here. The commission may hold its first session today or tomorrow.

After receiving instructions from the President, the commission, if it meets as expected, will adjourn over the holidays.

## Coal Operators Object

Commission Favored of Five for Public  
and Two Each for DisputantsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The commission of three men appointed by President Wilson to settle the bituminous coal strike does not meet with the approval of the Central Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Operators Association, according to Thomas H. Watkins, its chairman. Mr. Watkins says in a statement that his organization believes that a public tribunal composed of nine of the ablest men available, five of whom shall represent the public, two the operators and two the miners, is the only commission competent to handle the problem. The three-man commission is objected to on the ground that two of the members would be personally interested in the controversy, while the public would have but one representative, and that it would not be fair for two men only whose life work was in the coal industry, to make a decision which might affect vitally the future of their associates. He said that the worst questions to be dealt with which should be decided by a tribunal in which representatives of the public should outnumber interested groups.

## Strike Leader Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Alex Howat of Pittsburgh, Kansas, presi-

dent of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, was sent to jail by A. B. Anderson, federal judge, yesterday. Judge Anderson said he desired time to decide what bond Mr. Howat should give pending the hearing of the contempt charges against him, which was continued until next Monday. The continuance was requested by Mr. Howat's attorney.

D. W. Simms, special assistant United States district attorney, made a statement to the court describing Mr. Howat's activities in promoting strikes in the Kansas coal fields, and quoted newspaper statements made by Mr. Howat during the strike and showing him to be defiant of the law and the government. Mr. Howat was ordered to appear on the contempt charge, because when the general strike of November 1 was finally called off under the proposal of President Wilson, a local strike which had started in Kansas in July was continued.

In a response filed by Henry Warum, his attorney, Mr. Howat set up the defense that he did not know the court's injunction orders applied to the strike which had started before the general strike.

COOPERATION IN  
CHILDREN'S RELIEFSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Relief Administration's European children's fund and the inter-racial council will cooperate in supplying food and clothing at cost prices to needy children in central Europe, so Herbert Hoover, chairman of the former organization, has announced.

One supplementary meal is now provided daily for 3,000,000 children in Finland, Poland, Latvia, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Estonia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Armenia, and Austria, Mr. Hoover says, and clothing outfits are being supplied to about 1,200,000.

Contributions of supplies are not desired, it was said, but rather money, as the committee in charge will purchase in bulk directly from manufacturers. Money remittances sent direct to individuals in those countries are of little value, as it is almost impossible to purchase needed supplies over there. Also the transportation systems are so chaotic that it is difficult to get individual packages through.

CANADA TO REVERT  
TO PEACE BASISSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canada virtually will revert to a peace basis on January 1, according to an official announcement in which the government expressed the view that "although no proclamation has yet been issued declaring that war no longer exists, war conditions long ago ceased to exist."

Beginning with the New Year, restrictions under the war measures act will be removed. There will be a few reservations, however, that will terminate at the close of the next session of Parliament.

## TEACHERS' BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the recent action of the Senate in passing the bill presented by the Boston School Committee, giving the teachers of this city increases of wages ranging from \$72 to \$384. The debate on the bill was featured by assertions that paying the teachers higher salaries would be a defense against Bolshevism, and by expressions of the opinion that Boston ought to have home rule and the right to handle its own internal affairs. The bill was passed to be engrossed by a unanimous vote.

## HARVARD ENDOWMENT FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard endowment fund yesterday totaled \$1,111,111, and it was announced that the fund for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was making such progress that its expected total of \$4,000,000 probably would be reached by January 1. About \$750,000 is needed for the Technology fund.

DESTINATION OF  
ALIENS SECRETCommissioner-General of Immigra-  
tion Says Plan Is to Protect  
Crew—Demonstrations at Sail-  
ing Said to Be ExaggeratedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, announced yesterday that the destination of the transport Buford, carrying 249 anarchists to Russia under sentence of deportation, would not be made public. This course was decided upon, he said, for the protection of the officers and crew of the ship, and of more than 50 United States soldiers and their officers.

Mr. Caminetti, who was in New York when the transport sailed, characterized some reports of the conduct of the anarchists at the hour of sailing as "sensationally overdrawn. He said the anarchists were quiet, and that there were no emotional displays or defiant outbursts such as were credited to them in some accounts of their departure. It is understood in Washington that the anarchists will not be permitted to exploit their theories in any manner during the trip.

The demonstration against the entrance to the Ellis Island ferry at New York yesterday was said here to indicate that there were still others who should be deported or imprisoned.

## Disturbance at Ferry

Woman Complains Husband Was De-  
ported Without a Farewell to HerSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A group of men and women caused a disturbance at the Manhattan entrance to the Ellis Island Ferry yesterday morning, and from the fact that they were sympathizers and in some cases relatives and friends of persons deported on Sunday or held for deportation later, the report was circulated that the disturbance, at the ferry entrance, had been stormed. The reports, in numbering the persons engaged in the disturbance, varied from 150 in the afternoon papers to 20 as stated by an eye-witness.

From conflicting stories it seems that what started the disturbance was the alleged action of Clara Brook in putting both fists through the window of the gate-keeper's cage and shouting such things as "Down with this rotten government. They have taken my husband and are taking the husbands, brothers, and fathers of all of us away." Later she said her husband had been deported before she had a chance to say good-by, in spite of her claim that the authorities had led her to believe she would be given an opportunity to see him before they shipped him away.

Her action, it is charged, caused others to start a disturbance and rush toward the building. The crowd was quieted after the arrival of police and coast guards, armed, but not, despite afternoon reports, with fixed bayonets. Most of the persons in the crowd said they were relatives and friends of people on the island or deported, and had come to the ferry only to ask permission to go to the island and make inquiry about their friends and relatives.

Clara Brook was arrested for disorderly conduct and convicted, but sentence was reserved pending further investigation of her case.

## J. J. Ballam Pleads Not Guilty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—John J. Ballam yesterday, in the Superior Criminal Court, pleaded not guilty to a charge brought against him under the anti-anarchy law of this State. It is alleged in the charge that he advocated "the unlawful destruction of real and personal property and the overthrow by force and violence of the

government of the Commonwealth."

He was released in \$5000 bail. Three Boston school teachers yesterday were summoned before the Suffolk County grand jury because the district attorney had been informed that Moissaye Olgin, who had translated a book by Trotsky, had lectured in a Boston school. The district attorney also discovered that a radical magazine had among its subscribers the uncle of a girl who appeared with three others to protest against implicating teachers in the grand jury inquiry. The district attorney, it was said yesterday, is anxious to learn who are the teachers and organizers of the Communist Party schools in this State. These schools have been the subject of late of many newspaper articles.

HOPES FOR SPECIAL  
SESSION STRENGTHENSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Women suffragists of Connecticut are expressing their gratification over fresh support in their efforts to get Governor Holcomb to call an extra session of the General Assembly to consider the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, has received a communication from Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in which he declares it is the duty of all Republican governors to immediately call an extra session of their legislatures for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage amendment. Mr. Hays writes in part:

"We feel that the suffrage amendment should be ratified by the state legislatures before next February. It is our very earnest hope and well-founded judgment that the amendment will be adopted and that the women of the country will have the full right to vote for President in every state in the 1920 elections."

Mr. Hays stated that the party managers will cooperate with the women in a determined effort to have the suffrage amendment ratified by February 15, the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony.

LEAGUE SEAT URGED  
IN CONSTANTINOPLESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Constantinople should be the capital of the League of Nations, in the opinion of Dr. James L. Barton, director of the Near East Commission, who spoke last evening at the Temple Forum. He said that it is a city easily accessible from any part of the globe, the crossroads of the water and rail highways between Europe and Asia. Its history, traditions and climate, he said, are such as a league capital should have as a background. There are open spaces in the city, he declared, which could with little cost be converted into parks. It would, moreover, be most easily accessible to those new countries of Europe and Asia which will need chiefly the attentions of the League of Nations.

## MR. MAETERLINCK'S ARRIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Maurice Maeterlinck is expected here this noon aboard the steamship La France. He will be present on Saturday evening at the world premiere of the opera "L'Oiseau Bleu," written by Albert Wolff from the poet's "The Blue Bird." He begins a lecture tour on January 2, which continues until March 27.

BERGER GAINS IN  
VOTES ANALYZEDFoundation of Big Majority This  
Year of Wisconsin Socialist  
Based, It Is Said, on His Out-  
Spoken Pro-German OpinionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Victor L. Berger's total vote of 24,350 votes in the special congressional election in the fifth Wisconsin district, with a majority of 4784 over his opponent, Henry Bodenshtab, marks the height of his popularity in his home district. The vote by which he was returned to seek a seat in Congress was the highest he has received in all the years that he has been running for election to the national House.

In 1914, the first year that the war issue arose, Mr. Berger received 17,674 votes, but was defeated. He is then fairly neutral as between the European belligerents, so far as that he was accused by the Germans of leaning toward the Allies.

Mr. Berger later changed his editorial policy, attacking the Allies in unmeasured terms, and in 1918 he received 16,488 votes, although this was not sufficient to elect him.

Then came the question of American rights and the violation of them by Germany, and Mr. Berger sided with Germany. When war was finally declared by this country, Mr. Berger took the stand that it was the most unjust war in history, and he openly discouraged every act of the American Government to prosecute the war. His newspaper, The Leader, was barred from the mails. Mr. Berger was indicted and convicted of disloyalty.

All this only increased Mr. Berger's popularity in the fifth Wisconsin district, and in 1918 he was elected to Congress by a vote of 17,822. He was not seated.

Mr. Berger returned to Milwaukee, reentered the campaign in the special election, made a plea with the "spies" for sympathy, spoke to the German farmers of the district in their native tongue, injected the war and dry issue into the campaign, repeated so many of the disloyal things he had said before that the United States district attorney at Chicago has asked that he be returned to jail pending his appeal from the sentence of Judge K. M. Landis—and was elected by 6528 votes more than he received before.

There are those who think that the vote cast for Mr. Berger this time was merely a protest vote against industrial conditions as they exist today. But that would not explain Mr. Berger's previous upward steps in the totals of votes he received. Industrial issues did not enter to any great extent into the campaigns of 1914 and 1916. Nor did industrial issues enter into the decision of the German farmer to vote for Mr. Berger this time nor into the decision of the German voters of the city to support him this time—many of them salaried men and men of independent means.

The analysis of the fifth Wisconsin district election showed that A. J. Berger laid the foundation of his present big majority when he turned from his attitude of neutrality and independent criticisms of the European war and became outspokenly pro-German.

## FIRST NEW CUBAN SUGAR IN

NEW YORK, New York.—The first cargo of the new crop of Cuban sugar, consisting of 24,000 bags, reached here yesterday on the steamship Matanzas.

Phelan & Steptoe

Ladies—Buy His Gift  
In A Man's Store

Our store is filled with the best haberdashery for men. Everything new, fresh and sparkling with style. Everything is a known make of standard value, with the maker and Phelan & Steptoe guaranteeing every quality.

Exceptional Values in  
**Silk Neckwear**  
From \$1 up to \$5

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Gift Certificates purchasable for any amount. Very convenient when in doubt.

Gloves, Hosiery, Bathrobes, Hats, Caps, Canes, Umbrellas

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**GIFT BOXES FREE**  
We pack gift articles in special holiday boxes without charge

**Phelan & Steptoe**  
38-42 Boylston Street, Boston  
Next to Hotel Touraine—Open Evenings

CHASE

The Closed Motor Car  
and Its Robe

A MOTOR Robe is a necessity, not an accessory. Off-hand one figures a robe out of place in a closed car, but this is a decided mistake. A robe is truly essential to the closed-car motorist.

When one is not dressed as warmly as usual—evening gown, for instance—a robe to give added warmth adds much to the evening's pleasure.

Ask for the world-famous Chase Plush Robes at the stores listed below.

Wonderfully cozy and luxurious. Robes famous since 1867.

Robes of all weights and prices—plenty of patterns—big values.

**CHASE Plush Motor Car Robes**  
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**RETAILERS**

R. H. Stearns Co.  
115 Washington St.  
Hood Tire Sales Co.  
1041 Commonwealth Ave.  
Ivar Johnson Sporting Goods Co.  
155 Washington St.  
John & Arthur (Wholesale also).  
167 Mass. Ave.  
Geo. Collier & Co. (Wholesale also).  
215 Columbus Ave.  
Moore, Smith Co. (Wholesale also).  
250 Devonshire St.  
Geo. W. Reynolds, Inc. (Wholesale also).  
70 Franklin St.  
Standard Tire & Rubber Co. (Wholesale also).  
104 Portland St.

**WHOLESALES**

American Motor Equipment Co.  
115 Mass. Ave.  
Andrew Dutton Co.  
22 Canal St.  
Hub Cycle Co.  
14 Portland St.  
Ducarty & Hopkins Co.  
194 High St.  
Wetmore-Savage Co.  
180 Mass. Ave.  
Hill & Hill (Retail also).  
100 Federal St.  
Mass. Whip & Saddle Co.  
Henry C. Steele & Co.  
96 High St.  
Charles W. Sabin (Retail also).  
14 Ritten St.  
Ranno-Spiers Co. (Retail also).  
57 High St.



## PRESS COMMENT ON PACKERS' CONTROL

Views of Editors of Boston and New York Newspapers on the Segregation of Meat and Other Industries in the United States

The agreement between the United States Government and the five leading meat-packing concerns, under which the operations of the latter are to be curtailed and regulated, is commented upon by Boston and New York papers as shown in the following extracts from editorials:

### Boston Traveler

The five big packing houses, acting jointly and under pressure from the Department of Justice, have agreed to abide by a court decree, which limits their activities to wholesale dealings in meats and other animal products. The list of foods and other commodities which they are henceforth forbidden to trade in, is in itself suggestive of the amazingly wide field which the packers had entered and were likely in time to control.

Not only is the field of operation for the packers limited in these respects—they must confine themselves, even in the meat business, to wholesale buying and selling. They must drop all retail business. They must cease ownership and control of public stockyards. They are to dispose of all holdings in cold storage plants, except those needed for the handling of their own goods.

Attorney-General Palmer declares this is a great victory for the government. It unquestionably has that appearance. The proof will be in the way the packers carry out their agreement.

### Boston Globe

On the face of the news the packing industry is voluntarily to disassociate itself from a great variety of side lines, the letter of the law is to be observed, and the country is to be relieved from what, in the eyes of the Department of Justice, threatened to become a dangerous monopoly.

America has had other examples of unscrupulous industrial eggs. All has been done as was directed and yet consumers did not note any gratifying drop in the cost of living. It is just as well not to be too hopeful that the most recent victory of the Attorney-General will make any particular reduction in the expense of feeding a family.

The truth is that laws and courts have not yet had any conspicuous success in dealing with a business which has grown big enough to look like a monopoly.

### Boston Post

The main point at issue and the one which concerned the public most was that the "Big Five" were steadily and quite rapidly acquiring the power to control the country's food supply. This power was probably vested in the hands of not more than half a dozen men. The mere fact that these men might be able to show that their monopoly power was beneficently wielded did not aid their case at all. The public simply would not willingly submit this power to any group of men whose chief object was obviously profit for themselves. That is why the agitation for curbing such power has never ceased during the past two decades, or since the packing combine first became notorious.

### New York Times

The packers have done an enormous business, employing a vast capital and extending their operations to every part of the country. They have had, they have exercised, great powers.

They say that they have conducted their business "upon the basis of economics and legality." Their position upon the side of economics is more easily defensible than it is in respect to legality. The law of the land, and public opinion stands behind the law, runs against colossal combinations of this nature. Mr. Palmer makes a list of 126 articles dealt in by the packers which had no natural relation to the meat business. Their most flagrant offense is to be found in their control of the market of live stock and in selling of meat products by retailers to the great public of consumers. Between the producer and the consumer there must, of necessity, be middlemen, but it is intolerable that the middlemen should control the whole line of transactions from its beginning to its end.

### New York Tribune

The competition of the packers has been objectionable to the retailer. He has objected to the methods of the big concerns—especially found fault with the big fellow's tendency to sell for less. So it looks as if the unmerging is not a victory for either producer or consumer, but for middlemen.

The families which are struggling to keep expenses down to the level of income grow weary of mirage relief. More and more they realize that agencies which through superior efficiency cut down profit-margins are not public enemies. They understand the damages of monopolies, but they turn away from the assumption that the possession of power necessarily means its gross misuse. This doctrine does not yet control a federal trade commission which is more interested in preserving competition, with its vast, than in lowered prices, but some day a commission entertaining different conception will sit in the seat of authority.

### New York World

In its intimate relation to the lives and pockets of the people this disorganization by agreement is more important than any that have preceded it.

under compulsion. What the outcome may be it would be rash to predict, but it is reasonable to suppose that a readjustment so sweeping and a restoration of normal conditions so comprehensive must have good results in due time. If so, it will be better than interminable litigation; better even than the possible conviction and imprisonment of a powerful offender. A wrong admitted and corrected is of greater value to the people than penalties which, however deserved, leave the real iniquity in full force.

The capitulation of the food trust is complete enough to warrant the presumption that it is sincere in accepting the terms of the Department of Justice. In its day it was almost omnipotent. Whether it has been convinced of its errors by moral suasion or by apprehension of judgments to come does not matter very much if it is really convinced. In either case it is to be congratulated along with the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission for recognizing and asserting public rights. The perpetual injunction of a United States court will act as a mighty deterrent against any change of mind.

### New York Sun

The so-called dissolution of the packers is a good thing, in some of its provisions, for everybody. In others it may not be good for anybody. The government might prevent monopoly abuse, not by tearing to pieces perfected producing and distribution agencies of highly developed economic efficiency, but by divesting all such allied organizations, preventing collusion and safeguarding free and general competition. To keep the splendidly organized packing companies from actual or possible exploitation of the public would be a great service to American people. To break up the facile and efficient organizations themselves may cost the public a lot of money and give it poorer food and service besides.

## PRIZES FOR IDEAS ON PARTY PLANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Truxton Beale, former United States Minister to Persia, has fallen in with the plan of Will H. Hays to interest the country in Republican activities by offering \$10,000 in prizes to American young men and women not over 25 years old for the best ideas for a Republican platform for the next convention.

A first prize of \$6000 is offered for the best manuscript received; \$3000 for the second best; and \$1000 for the third. The contest is named for Walker Blaine Beale, the young son of Truxton Beale who fell in the war. The only stipulation Mr. Beale made was that the committee assume the responsibility of furnishing the machinery and expense required for reading the manuscripts submitted.

"Of course," he added, "it is not my idea that such a platform would necessarily be adopted by the national convention, but the educative effect on the people at large might have a beneficial indirect result."

Mr. Beale proposed as judges, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge. They have been approved. The following rules have been made for the direction of contestants:

1. Submit four typewritten copies of your manuscript. Sign only one. Write on one side of the paper.
2. Manuscripts must not exceed 6000 words.
3. Send all manuscripts to Walker Blaine Beale Contest, Division of Young Voters, Republican National Committee, 923 Woodward Building, Washington, District of Columbia.
4. All manuscripts must be in judges' hands not later than March 31, 1920.
5. Announcement of prize winners will be made prior to the opening of the Republican national convention in 1920.

## SOVIET BUREAU IS READY FOR INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Russian Soviet Bureau issued a statement yesterday welcoming an investigation of all Russian agencies in the United States by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and expressing special pleasure that the terms of the resolution asking for such inquiry are broad enough to include all persons or agencies in this country purporting to represent some interest or faction in Russia. The breadth of the resolution, it is said, would admit of the revelation of facts making it possible for the American people to form an opinion of "the real nature of reactionary counter-revolutionary factions contending against the Soviet Republic."

It is said that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet representative here, will spend most of his time in Washington during the present session of Congress, "where he will be constantly at the disposal of the committee, either to appear in person or to afford any other assistance."

## NEBRASKA WOMEN WAR ON HIGH PRICES

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Women of Nebraska are being called upon by the Lincoln Women's Club to wage an active campaign against the high cost of living. Mrs. N. E. Hildreth, head of the civics department of the club, says that through a boycott on eggs the women of this city forced prices from 85 cents to 55 cents a dozen in approximately two weeks. Nebraska women's clubs have a membership of about 12,000, and other articles are to be boycotted.

## PROGRESS CLAIMED IN PRICE CAMPAIGN

United States Attorney-General Announces Time Has Come When Results Can Be Attained if All Will Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Definite progress by the government in its campaign to reduce the cost of living is claimed in a statement issued last night with the approval of the special committee of officials entrusted by President Wilson last August with the general direction of the campaign. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, prepared the statement, which concludes as follows:

"I believe the time has come when the organization of the country has been completed to the point where real results can be shown. The cost of living, already under control, can be reduced if every one who produces will produce to his utmost, if those who buy and consume will save and eliminate extravagance, and if all honest people will join with the Department of Justice in stamping out profiteering and hoarding."

Mr. Palmer said that statistics furnished by the Department of Labor showed that from 1911 until 1919 there was a noticeable upward trend in retail prices of food in the autumn of the year, but that this year such prices have been kept practically stationary. The history of food prices, he continued, indicates a decided downward trend each year from January 1 to March 1, and it is hoped this trend will be accelerated next month by the campaign which is just getting under way.

The statement attributes part of the failure to show better results to dilatory action by Congress in passing amendments to the Lever Act providing specific penalties for profiteering and hoarding, and extending its scope to include wearing apparel.

In 44 states the campaign is reported to be progressing actively through fair price committees or the work of the United States district attorneys, and the remaining four states will be organized soon. Three states have passed laws establishing commissions or other agencies to protect their citizens. The women of the country are praised for their cooperation, and the success of the campaign is predicated largely upon further efforts by them.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, is a member of the special governmental committee on the cost of living. He asked representatives of railroad shippers who called on him last Saturday to renew their request for increased wages, to wait until this statement was made public, and it is expected that Mr. Palmer's assumption that prices will drop decidedly, beginning in January, will be used by Mr. Hines in asking all railroad employees to give the government further time to effect results before pressing their demands for an aggregate increase in pay of \$800,000,000 a year.

## Women Force Reductions

Illinois Organization Reports Progress in Price Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The former machinery of the women's committee of the state Council of National Defense has been set in motion to lower the cost of living in Illinois. As the result of a campaign of one week, the price of eggs has been cut from 77 to 65 cents, declared Mrs. Maude R. Turlay, state organizer, in an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The campaign against high prices in the State was started by direction of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, about a week ago. Every county, school district, town, and city in the State has been organized to carry on the work. Mrs. Turlay said, and 7700 officers, who were engaged in council of defense work on the women's committee are now enlisted in the effort to lower prices.

The women started to work immediately after the Attorney-General was here, and in order to have an efficient organization that could at once get to work, Mrs. Turlay explained, they reorganized the machinery of the council of defense. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, former chairman of the women's committee of the council, was made chairman of the new organization.

The organization is starting on a campaign, first, to bring down the cost of clothing and food. This, Mrs. Turlay said, they are attempting to do by means of education. They are urging the women not to buy anything at a prohibitive price. This was the advice given on eggs, she said, and the price dropped. Mrs. Turlay said

they considered more than 60 cents a dozen a prohibitive price. The campaign of education should be a continuous one. If eggs continue to drop and buying is resumed, and eggs start to go up again, then the women should cease buying.

The organization has issued a complaint card. These cards are to be distributed over the whole State. Fair prices have been made in each city and town, and women are instructed to make complaints where exorbitant prices are charged. If complaints are made that are not reasonable, the complainant will be so informed. If there is a reason for complaint, and in case a violation of the law is found, the matter will be turned over to the district attorney for prosecution. The headquarters at Chicago will act as a clearing house for all of the state's attorneys.

The main object at the present time, Mrs. Turlay said, is to get the women to stop the careless buying that is going on now. Women can reduce prices, she said, by careful buying. If the housewife would quit buying things that are sold at an unreasonably high price, she said, the price would come down.

Each day the organization in Chicago is issuing a number of "don'ts" on buying to the housewife, in order to help force prices down. Women are instructed to cut out the fair price lists as they did in war time and use these to determine what should be paid. The advice on clothing is to "wear what you have and cease buying, in order to force prices down."

## PRIZES OFFERED TO AVIATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The schedule of contests to be held during the Third Pan-American Aeronautic Congress in Havana, Cuba, February 21 to March 1, inclusive, in which United States aviators have been invited to participate, has been received by the Aero Club of America. Prizes amounting to \$25,000 have been offered, as follows:

(1) International aerial rally, prizes to be awarded to aviators making best non-stop flights from any point in the United States or elsewhere, to Havana, Cuba, between the dates of February 15 and 21 inclusive: First prize, \$2500; second, \$1500; third, \$1000; fourth, \$500.

(2) Cuban Independence Day race, February 24, from Havana to Cienfuegos (approximately 300 miles) and return: First prize, \$2500; second, \$1500; third, \$1000.

(3) International seaplane race, open to flying boats and hydroaeroplanes, the course to be from Havana to Key West (approximately 65 miles) and return: First prize, \$2000; second, \$1000; third, \$500.

(4) Morro Castle-Oriental Park day seaplane speed and skill race, the best records made each day in a race of two laps (about 30 miles) starting from Oriental Park race track, flying to and circling Morro Castle and finishing at Oriental Park. Daily prizes, as follows: First prize, \$500; second, \$250; third, \$100; fourth, \$50.

(5) General efficiency contest for the largest number of points made in all-round performance contests, including quick take-off, speed, altitude, maneuverability, and slow landing: First prize, \$1000; second, \$750; third, \$500; fourth, \$250.

## PAN-AMERICAN GROUP COMMITTEES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, has made public a partial list of members of group committees appointed for the second Pan-American Financial Conference, which will be held in Washington January 12-17 next.

These committees, composed of United States business men, have been called by the Secretary of the Treasury to join him in consultation with the ministers of finance and other delegates. Officials report a gratifying interest in the conference throughout the Western Hemisphere. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela are countries for which committees have been named.

## COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Deans, directors, and extension workers representing 15 agricultural colleges of the middle west will hold their annual conference here February 17 and 18. Problems of extension administration work, and phases of the farm bureau work, home demonstration work, boys' and girls' clubs, will be discussed, and plans made for 1920 college extension work in the middle west.

## PLAN TO DEBATE VACCINATION FAILS

Taunton Physician Who Wrote Letters Criticizing Opponents of Inoculation Refuses to Discuss Question Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TAUNTON, Massachusetts—The controversy over vaccination, in which its opponents challenged Dr. Arthur R. Crandell, a local physician, to a debate, has resulted in a refusal. Dr. Crandell, in an open letter, evaded the proposal for a debate by saying, "Naturally from my viewpoint the subject of vaccination is undebatable." Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the Medical Liberty League, in issuing the challenge, said, "To show my good faith, I would like to meet you in public debate, together with one of the prominent physicians in the State, and whomsoever you choose to stand with you. May I ask you to name a date early in January?" Dr. Crandell also said, "It is very evident that there are misunderstandings about vaccination and, doubtless, other medical matters which need explanation and correction. When my time becomes my own again I shall try by some proper method to state the necessary facts in the case, in accordance with the acknowledged medical authority of today."

## Meeting Is Criticized

Following a meeting of the mothers' department of the Taunton Woman's Club, which was addressed by Mrs. Henderson, and a report of it placed in the local paper Dr. Crandell wrote that he had read the report with "surprise and regret," to think that "a body of intelligent women should indulge in a discussion of a technical subject like vaccination by an untrained fanatical speaker." He then said that, "medicine is admittedly an inexact science. So must it always be, dealing, as it does, with the ever-changing problems of an ever-changing life." Dr. Crandell claimed the health record of United States troops in the Philippines and in the world war, was maintained through inoculation.

Replying to Dr. Crandell, Mrs. Henderson wrote: "The compulsory vaccination law of Massachusetts was passed in 1855, and I called attention to the fact that after 18 years of enforced vaccination (1873-74), Massachusetts had the most serious epidemic of smallpox in the history of the State. If vaccination had the power claimed for it, that epidemic could not have happened."

"Since you mention the 'health record of our troops in the Philippines,' I would refer you to page 634 of the report of the War Department of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1900 (Vol. 1, Part 2, Bureau of Reports), reference being had to American soldiers on duty in the Philippines."

## Numerous Cases Reported

"Although our men had been frequently vaccinated, numerous cases of smallpox were reported from day to day among them and not infrequently a number of deaths." In that one year there were among these vaccinated and revaccinated men, 246 cases of smallpox, of which 113 were fatal. In the four years ending 1901, there were 674 cases and 249 deaths—all vaccinated and revaccinated men.

"In replying to your claims for typhoid inoculation, let me say, under date of March 23, of this year, the Official Weekly Bulletin of the United States public health service, admits the failure of anti-typhoid inoculation to give immunity, weakly confessed the men 'drank tainted water,' and hundreds of cases of typhoid fever in these inoculated men was the result."

"In reply to your sweeping accusations of myself as an 'untrained and fanatical speaker,' I need merely to state that I have devoted over 30 years to the study of this question, both in our own country and in England, and listened to able discussions on both sides for a longer period; during which time I have mainly devoted myself to quoting from the most eminent authorities, such as Alfred Russel Wallace, dean of English natural scientists; Dr. Charles Creighton, an orthodox physician, author of vaccination article in the ninth edition Encyclopedia Britannica; Edgar M. Crookshank, professor of comparative pathology and bacteriology, and fellow of King's College, London; Sir William Collins, M. D.; Dr. Walter R. Laidwen, London, and so forth."

## FRIENDLY AID TO MEXICO FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Friendly aid for Mexico, as from one neighbor to another, rather than intervention, which, it is contended, would be nothing but armed invasion of her territory, is urged by many in this city who feel that peace, not continued warfare, is the greatest necessity for the world at large. As one means of bringing about peaceful and friendly relations between the United States and Mexico, it was urged recently at a mass meeting called by the citizens committee of the People's Freedom Union, to protest against intervention in Mexico, that a non-partisan commission of Americans and Mexicans be appointed to inquire into the cause of the present friction between the two countries.

## KANSAS TO VOTE ON TOWN FUEL YARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Enabling acts that will permit the cities, towns and villages of Kansas to establish fuel yards and install and operate municipal ice plants will be offered at the special session of the Kansas Legislature next month by the Kansas League of Municipalities and Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney-General. The term "fuel yards" is used advisedly, because it will not be limited to wood or coal, but will include fuel oil, kerosene, distillate or any other substance used for fuel.

The coal crisis demonstrated the need of legislation of this kind.

## PLEA OF CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HEARD

New York Board of Education Asked to Have Certificate of Practitioner Accepted in Lieu of That of the Physician

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Christian Scientists were given a hearing yesterday afternoon before the Board of Education upon their request that the Board of Superintendents accept the certificate of a Christian Science practitioner when presented by a public school teacher who is a Christian Scientist, and who presents such certificate as proof that her absence from her duties was for reasons sufficient to entitle her to a refund of pay.

The Board of Superintendents some years ago adopted a resolution or by-law, providing that teachers absent because of illness must present a physician's certificate in order to be eligible for the refund in pay. For some time the board did not place a strict construction on the by-law, but recognized the certificates of Christian Science practitioners in such cases. Recently, however, this practice has been changed, and an official in charge of such work at the hearing said that since last November about 22,000 cases had been handled and that in no instance, so far as he knew, had the certificate of a Christian Science practitioner been recognized.

For the Christian Scientists, it was urged that the Board of Education should advise either a return to the original construction of the by-law or an amendment providing that the board accept the certificate of a recognized practitioner if presented by a member of a Christian Science church in good standing. It was pointed out that failure to recognize the right of the Christian Scientist teacher to his own method of treatment might be construed as a form of religious persecution, and it was urged that the mere fact that such teacher had been accepted as a member of a Christian Science church reduced any possibility of fraud under the original construction of the by-law or under the proposed amendment to a minimum.

The board took the question under advisement.

## WAR SAVINGS SECURITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—War savings securities for 1920 will go on sale at postoffices and other agencies on January 1, and will be substantially the same in terms and conditions as those of 1919 issue, though some alterations have been made in form. The Treasury Department, in view of the increase in sale of thrift stamps, war savings stamps, and savings certificates during recent months, looks for a satisfactory demand the ensuing year. From the beginning of the sale of these securities in December, 1917 to December 15, 1919, the Treasury has received a cash total of \$1,128,480,731.

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## LABORATORY WORK SAVES GREAT SUMS

Annual Savings Represented by Value of Technical Research in United States Said to Be Over a Billion Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—"That the annual savings represented by the value of the work done in the various research laboratories throughout the United States are in excess of \$1,000,000,000, it is probably well within reason to say," is a statement issued by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology committee, in charge of the institute's \$4,000,000 endowment campaign. The committee has raised about 82 per cent of the fund to date, and must raise about \$720,000 before January 1, in order to have the fund duplicated by a "Mr. Smith." One of the chief means devised for reaching the necessary figure is the so-called "Technology Plan," whereby, through the payment of a retainer fee, an industrial firm contracts for the research facilities and expert advice of Technology's faculty. Since contracts amounting to approximately \$767,700 have been secured through this feature, it is felt that industry considers it an unusual opportunity.

As to research, the committee's statement, in brief, follows:

### Research a Financial Asset

Research is a financial asset. The United States is more and more an industrial nation, and the trend is toward a practical application of science to the nation's undertakings. If industry is to continue to guarantee prosperity, it must keep in direct contact with the vanguard of technical knowledge and skill. Very few people realize the rapidly with which technical progress is being made. The potential value of discoveries, made almost daily, such as new combinations in alloys, dyes, foods, and so on, is beyond all calculation. During the war the United States needed products which she had never before manufactured. She looked to the research laboratory for solution—and found it. At the beginning of the Christian era, there were but seven metals known and used. During the next 1900 years but eight were added to this list. During the last 20 years, 14 or 15 new metals have been brought into commercial use. In other words, through research, the past quarter century has added almost as many metals to the list as were discovered in the total preceding age of the world; and through the introduction of alloys, has made all metals immensely more valuable.

Today industry no longer has to take whatever is available, but decides what characteristics in a metal are needed for her purpose and then delegates the research laboratory to provide the material. Every bit of information gained in research work is utilized, if not for the task in hand or some allied subject, then for one that is entirely foreign. The original discoverer of carborundum had sought to make diamonds with an electric furnace and carbon, but unintentionally gave the world carborundum instead.

### Discoveries Lead to Others

One discovery leads to another. In 1901 the meter department of a large electric company needed conducting rods of comparatively small dimensions and 1,000,000 ohms resistance. In the study that followed, an electric furnace was devised that solved the problem. A similar problem-bothered the engineering departments, and resort was had to the electric furnace, which finally resulted in the evolution of the carbon tube furnace, and improvements in incandescent electric light globes. The carbon tube furnace was put to the task of heating carbon filaments for incandescent lamps, which led to a 20 per cent increase in the efficiency of the lamp, which in turn led to the metalized or "Gem" lamp, and ultimately produced the tungsten filament. Comparing the lamps of today with those of 15 years ago, it is estimated that it means a saving of \$240,000,000 per year, or \$666,666 per day.

An official of a large manufacturing company, which carries on a large amount of chemical work, reckons its savings through the chemical department at about \$800,000 a year.

Research in the steel industry has been responsible for the saving of many millions of dollars and untold quantities of material. The calorific value of waste gases is utilized directly in gas engines for blowing purposes and for the generation of electric power. The slag is used in the manufacture of Portland cement, while the fine dust, consisting of the finest particles of ore and coke, is collected and converted so as to be rechargeable in the furnace. All this effects a saving of millions of dollars. In a modern blast furnace one would almost think the pig iron itself were the by-product. By using surplus gases some large corporations do away with the use of coal entirely and save millions of tons of coal thereby each year. The research laboratories, by increasing the efficiency of electric generators, have also made possible the saving of some \$12,000,000 worth of coal each year.

Tangible results are many times multiplied in the research laboratory because the men work cooperatively rather than as individuals.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY FIREMEN IN SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian Legislative Board of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, one of the most important bodies of labor representatives in the country, has recently closed a week's session in Ottawa. Resolutions were unanimously adopted

during the session authorizing that efforts be made in conjunction with other labor representatives to have legislation enacted covering a number of vital matters which are briefly as follows: To prohibit railway companies from requiring employees engaged in the operation of trains to remain on duty an excessive number of hours; to be regarded essential to the safety of the public as well as the employees that continuous service without rest should not exceed 12 hours; requiring all locomotives to be equipped with automatic operating firebox doors; to equip all switch and transfer engines, as well as engines in road service with power headlights; to remove excessive gases and smoke in train operation through tunnels; to establish an equitable uniform provi-

## A SMOKY CITY OF THE MID-WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
A smoky city at its best, St. Louis, when one stands on the viaduct over the railroad yards, epitomizes smoke at its worst. Whistler, had he looked for the counterpart of his "Battersea Bridge" atmosphere, might have found it hovering over the not distant arches of the Municipal Bridge as it swings across the Mississippi at the foot of the Yards; the waver of light which gleams through the damp mists of Battersea would smudge dully through swirls of soft coal smoke.

But below, through the smoke, a

removed by the United States Railway Administration. Much satisfaction is expressed in the capital over this move, as it will mean that all fuel billed to consignees in this country, and which had not already been confiscated by the United States authorities, will soon be on its way to the Canadian borders. As regards transportation of coal, the railway authorities express the belief that they will be able to move all the coal rapidly that is offered them for the next few weeks. An official of the Canadian Trade Commission pointed out that as many of the larger American industries had been forced to close down for lack of coal it would be many weeks before Canada would be receiving her normal supplies, and consequently it behooved all concerned to conserve

## EDUCATORS MAKE PLEA IN VERMONT

Schools of State Facing Serious Situation, Say Commissioners, Who Urge Immediate Action for Higher Teachers' Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Vermont is facing a very serious situation in its educational affairs, and effective measures to immediately raise the standards of the schools of the State are

and maintenance of improved educational standards. It is pointed out, also, that many school officials have no children of their own and are little concerned with such matters as the employment of teachers of proper training and sympathetic attitude. It is not expected that the schools will be rehabilitated in a month nor a year, but it is urged that as a first step the salaries of the teachers of the State be advanced at least 50 per cent over what they were in 1916. The school commissioners and directors unanimously passed a resolution to this effect, and while it is not an act of legislation, the officials having no power to carry it out, it is unquestionably an influential recommendation and is likely to receive serious consideration throughout the State.

right kind of teachers to take the places of those who are leaving whatever an attractive opportunity in the world of business or industry presents itself. The urgency, therefore, of a general and substantial increase in salaries throughout the State, is believed to be so great that there cannot be otherwise than progressive action in the various cities and towns of Vermont when the annual appropriations for the schools are made.

### Resolutions Passed

Following are the resolutions adopted by the school commissioners and directors at the conference:

"As there is need that the teachers be assisted in their worthy efforts to reach a higher degree of efficiency, and as the welfare of the State and the preservation of Americanization depends in a large measure upon the character of our schools, be it resolved:

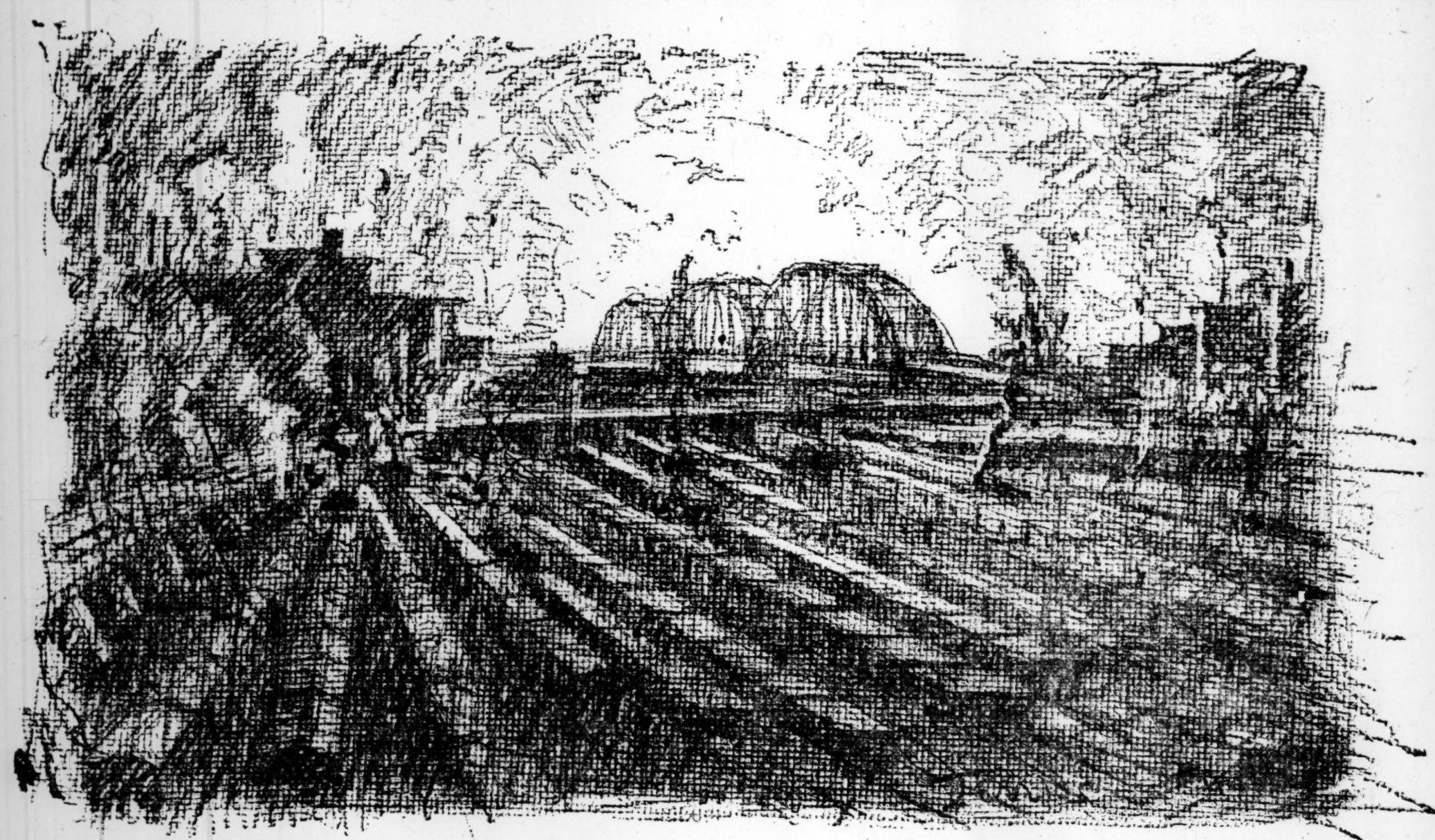
- (1) That a real crisis exists in our public school system that threatens a breakdown of our schools.
- (2) That it is imperative that effective measures be promptly taken to prevent disaster.
- (3) That it is essential to provide salaries for our teachers which will decently support them, relieve their unrest, and encourage their continuing in the profession of teaching and promote a respect for the calling that will assure a continued supply of capable teachers for the future.
- (4) That there should be a general increase in salaries of teachers throughout the State of at least 50 per cent of salaries as they existed in 1916 before the United States entered the war."

## CANADA IN SEARCH OF OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
COCHRANE, Ontario.—An expedition in search of oil is to be made in January in that part of northern Ontario lying south from James Bay. The party will consist of a few experts equipped with drilling outfit and sufficient supplies to provide the necessities of such an enterprise. It is proposed to follow the railway to Kapuskasing, then the Kapuskasing River, with a probable trip across country. If the expedition is a success, it will be one more argument in favor of extending the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to James Bay.

## DECREASED LUMBER SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The scarcity of rolling stock is assigned as the reason for the decreased lumber shipments from Vancouver to American centers during the past month. In November the amount of wood and lumber products exported from British Columbia to the United States was valued at \$1,612,870. In the previous month the export amounted to \$3,112,951. At present no Canadian cars are permitted to go out of the country owing to the great shortage, and the only available means of transport by rail is by American cars which are brought in to be loaded.



The railroad yards of St. Louis at dawn

dent fund applicable to all employees engaged in railway service throughout Canada; to restrict the employment in locomotive service of aliens who do not possess a workable knowledge of one or both official languages of Canada; such restriction being regarded as necessary to the safety of the employees and the public; to provide for the nominations for municipal office to be made at least 10 days in advance of the elections, in order that the necessary by-law may be passed to give effect to "The Railway Employees Voting Act, 1918"; to amend the Garnishee Act providing that the party to be garnished must be notified by registered mail before his wages can be held; to provide for a minimum wage for women employees in all provinces where no such legislation exists.

The board also went on record regarding the following matters: 1. To oppose the perpetuation of Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, by legislative enactment, inasmuch as such legislation would introduce the principle of compulsory arbitration to which this organization has repeatedly recorded its opposition. 2. For the appointment of permanent safety appliance inspectors on railways operating under provincial jurisdiction. 3. Reaffirming the former position of the board in favor of the government ownership of all public utilities; the appointment of a practical railway man from the ranks of railway employees on the Board of Railway Commissioners and also on the Board of Directors of Canadian National Railways.

### EXPENDITURE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The ordinary expenditure for the Dominion of Canada for the month of November exceeded that of the revenue, the expenditure being \$43,486,000 and the revenue \$31,618,000. The difference between the figures is largely accounted for by the fact that a large interest payment on war loans was made on November 1. During the eight months period closing with the end of November ordinary revenue was \$218,027,000; ordinary expenditure, \$202,536,000. Increase in net debt during November was \$22,943,000 as compared with \$20,394,000 in November of last year. The total net debt of the Dominion is now \$1,817,829,000. During the eight months period capital expenditure on public works, including railways and canals, was \$28,607,000; during the corresponding period last year it was \$10,120,000. Current revenue during the eight months period was \$218,027,000. During the corresponding period last year it was \$193,932,000.

### NEW TUSKEGEE TRUSTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TUSKEGEE, Alabama.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, has announced that Paul M. Warburg, New York banker and former member of the Federal Reserve Board, has accepted membership on the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. William G. Wilcox, former president of the board of education, New York City, is chairman of Tuskegee's board.

mighty assemblage of travel-stained freight cars appears to have come to rest like a swarm of fagged-out locusts; hundreds of dust-covered tramps from the deserts of the Southwest line up in patient obedience to the shining rails—their masters; next them creep in heavily-creaking cars spotted with snow and sparkling with fragments of ice; gently rolling cars from the golden corn belt, cattle cars, empty at last of their bellowing loads. Gathered here, they rest for a brief sojourn, awaiting the signal that starts them again on their purposeful journeys.

For St. Louis is the great railroad center of the middle west; the clearing house for the trade of the South and west, as well as from the north. Little did the owners of the powerful packet lines trading in the vast output of the Mississippi Valley dream of the day when the river would be practically swept clear of their carriers, overtaken, and then surpassed by the steeds of the rails. They skirt the edge of the river's bank, laughing derisively as they skim along and see perhaps one lonely steamboat patiently dodging the sandbars whilst nosing its zig-zag course from one muddy bank to the other.

Pierre Chouteau may, with his French foresight, have visualized something of what the puny Indian trading post was to become; but could he have imagined vast railway yards remorselessly overrunning the gardens of his estate, gardens which bordered Chouteau Avenue?

If, however, "There can be no great smoke arise, but there must be some fire," the evidence of the spirit of St. Louis is an established fact—nowhere burning brighter than about these selfsame railroad yards.

CANADA AND AMERICAN COAL BAN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—News has been received here that all restrictions on the movement of coal and coke by the United States to Canada have been

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coal to the utmost in order to avoid a shortage in mid-winter. From now until the opening up of navigation, he said, it will strain the resources of all our railroads to bring in sufficient coal to meet all requirements.

## NO DOLES TO FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
VICTORIA, British Columbia.—In this city, where there are 4500 persons out of employment, and where for many weeks past all possible efforts have been made to induce the Dominion Government to engage in a policy of wooden shipbuilding to solve the unemployment problem, there is pronounced opposition to the federal policy of providing poor relief for returned soldiers now out of work. Commenting on the announcement of the government's new policy, The Victoria Colonist says: "In whatever way this method of relief may be disguised, it is none the less a system of unemployment doles. It would be much more to the purpose and in keeping with the self-respect of Canadians were the government to consider the emergency needs of reestablishment from an entirely different angle. What the unemployed in the Dominion want is work, not doles."

## WHEAT EMBARGO REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The embargo placed by the United States Grain Corporation on Canadian wheat entering that country has been removed. It is hoped that this step will improve somewhat the exchange situation. It is anticipated that a slightly increased price may be obtained for wheat as a consequence of this step, which may be followed by a small advance in the price of bread.

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Imperative, according to the 350 school commissioners and directors who recently met in this city and who pointed out that the teaching profession is so unattractive to the young women of the State that discontinuance of the two normal schools is imminent. Not only are the teachers leaving the schools, they say, but the source of supply is being rapidly exhausted. Educators throughout the State are urging remedial action on the part of both state and local authorities. Through the press and various educational organs the people are being enlightened as to the situation, and warned that a readjustment of the school system must be immediately brought about if Vermont is to continue to do its duty toward its children. The first and most important step, it is urged, is to pay salaries sufficiently attractive not only to prevent good teachers from leaving the schools, but also to assure a steady inflow to the normal and other training institutions.

Selection of School Officials  
It has been said that in a great many communities too much attention has been paid to the selection of school authorities who would give more attention to conducting the schools at a low expenditure, than to the development

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## JAPAN CHARGED WITH DISHONESTY

Crop Contracts With Chinese in Shantung Broken, It Is Alleged, and Treaty Rights Disregarded by the Japanese

Proceeding parts of this article, on Japan's policy in China, appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 18, 19, 20, and 21.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What he calls "trade victimizing of Chinese peasants," "flagrant breaking of treaty rights by the Japanese," and the "so-called cooption in the city of Tientsin," are discussed in the sixth and concluding part of the article on conditions in Shantung, written by an American resident there.

With the completion of the German railroad in Shantung," he says, "came the possibility of a new era of prosperity to the peasants of that Province; and they were accordingly encouraged by the missionaries to raise various crops for foreign consumption, because this railroad made possible the getting of large consignments of produce, perishable and non-perishable, quickly to the market at Tientsin. And vast consignments were annually shipped abroad. The Chinese had become accustomed to seeing bona fide agents of big and responsible firms ranging the Province and making contracts for the season's crops. These contracts had been honorably kept by the outside firms, and with it came the opportunity to educate their children, and, in many instances, the ability to pay school tuition, to open their own schools, to build their churches, to call their own pastors, and also to gratify the Chinese instinct to buy more land.

### Crop Contracts Broken

"The Japanese, as soon as they had forcibly projected themselves into the Province, began to trade on this accumulation of good will. Knowing the Chinese language and dressing in the Chinese costume, their advance agents went everywhere, and, by the sharpest tricks of dishonesty, have speedily put many peasants in despair. Though making written contracts for crops at mutually agreed-upon prices, they have repeatedly broken these contracts, until far and wide absolute distrust of them pervades the producers of the Province.

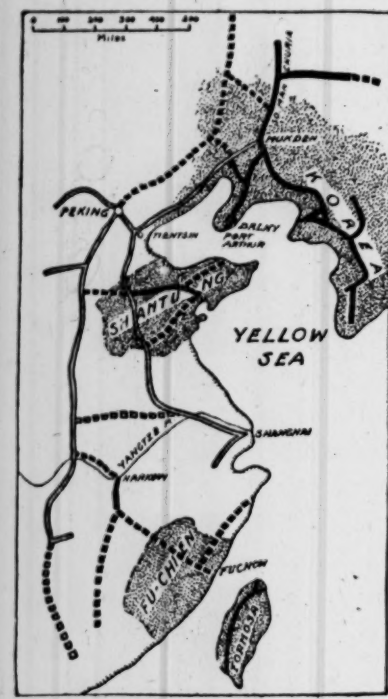
"Just as the Shantungese have coined an epigram referring to the shamelessness of the Japanese in matters of morals, so, out of their bitter trade experience, they have in Shantung coined a significant phrase, 'bu zu ber di,' which means 'not half there,' or 'not half the cost price.' This does not imply that the Japanese are not intelligent, energetic, and cunning (for they have proven themselves all that, and more, in their business dealings with the Shantung peasants); but it refers to the fact, inexplicable to the Chinese, that the Japanese have no faculty for understanding the responsibilities entailed upon one having made a contract and being therefore bound to fulfill his promise. The Chinese will drive hard for his bargain; but having agreed upon a price, or bound himself to any contract, he will hold steadfastly to it even though it entail a loss, appreciating his responsibility for his word.

### Treaty Stipulations Ignored

"It should always be remembered that, by the treaties made between China and the powers, following the Boxer War, nationals of all governments have the privilege of residence outside the Treaty Ports of China only in connection with two activities: first, that of official business for their governments, and, second, as representatives of Christian missions. It is a well-known fact, patent to all inside observers (as noted in previous paragraphs of this testimony) that the subjects of Japan are being shoved in by the thousands into Shantung and other portions of China, openly and in contravention of treaty stipulations. There is no more reason why immunity should be given Japanese from these treaty stipulations than the nationals of other governments, particularly when one remembers that the five notorious activities which occupy the time and effort of so many Japanese in Shantung are salt smuggling, spying, selling opium, and running copper coin out of the Province. The thing which the Chinese Government in Shantung desires to do, but which it is perfectly helpless to execute in the face of this merciless 'peaceful penetration' by the Japanese is that Japanese subjects, like those of any other nation, should be required by

the Chinese Government to have passports issued by their own and the Chinese Government, and should be required to show these at every new move in their itineraries; and, as in the case of other 'foreigners,' being accompanied by Chinese soldiers, ostensibly to guard them, but really to keep tabs on their spying and kindred unsavory activities.

"In connection with the Japanese 'peaceful conquest' of the Province, the facetious remark of the Empress Dowager of China, seriously built into the treaties with western nations, should be applied to the Japanese. 'The



CHINESE RAILWAYS.  
JAPANESE RAILWAYS.  
JAPANESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles Treaty be allowed to stand.

nationals of all foreign governments in the interior of China are its guests, and should be safeguarded accordingly. Such a method of strict surveillance is the only method by which tab can be kept on the movements of the dangerous floating population of Japanese, which is so great and so rapidly increasing in Shantung; and there is no reason why Japanese, always 'foreigners,' in China no less than are the westerners, should not be required to live up to the treaty requirements in this respect. Unless this is done, Shantung's independence is doomed.

### Political Domination

"Economic rights" in China, and particularly in Shantung, mean absolutely nothing else in Japan's vocabulary than political domination; and the Japanese Government is turning heaven and earth in its world propaganda to fool the nations, particularly the United States, into believing that this is not the case. Let this fact be made plain to the American public. When, for example, the Japanese Government took over the administration and tax collecting of Chinese villages far in the interior of the provinces; when they can produce a so-called 'Japanese Civil Governor' to rule along the railroad zone; when that Civil Governor can force the Chinese magistrates and village headmen and peasants and school children to stand at the railway station from one end of the line to the other to bow and greet and do obeisance to him at all hours of the day and night, and when Chinese soldiers even come more than 30 li to the railway zone to salute him; when the Japanese Consul-General at Tsinanfu can order the Chinese Governor to put out proclamations forbidding the anti-Japanese boycott; and when he can demand that that boycott stop, else he will rush in large numbers of Japanese troops to stop it by force; when Japanese soldiers all through the Province from east to west arrest Chinese students for preaching to the people the duty of not buying Japanese goods; when Japanese traders can with impunity take the copper coinage of the people out of the Province; when, against the proclamation of the highest Chinese provincial officials, Japanese traders can remove great stocks of wheat and other grains, and salt, beans, and oil from districts which will suffer greatly without these necessities; when provincial authorities, bought with Japanese gold, can torture and kill influential and well-to-do Chinese merchants for advocating the

anti-Japanese boycott—it looks as if the present Japanese 'economic rights' has some political significance.

### Continued Encroachment

"Nothing short of America beating Japan in war or a democratic revolution in Japan can keep Japan from politically dominating Shantung, and more. Her encroachment, secret if not open, will go on till the United States can bluff. Just as the German Government subsidized many so-called private companies to get hold of the resources of Belgium and northern France, removed them, or destroyed them, so the Japanese Government, following her Prussian schoolmaster, has adopted the same tactics in getting hold of something like two-fifths of the natural resources of China, including all of the natural resources of Shantung and 2,000,000 square miles of Chinese territory. With this hold, political and economic, on the Province, it is mockery for Japan to talk of 'considering the possibility' of some time in the future 'making restitution' of Shantung to China, 'under certain conditions,' and of establishing an international settlement of their own there. The city during the war has been so rebuilt around the great harbor (this work being paid for out of the illicit profits derived from permitting opium to be secretly shoved through the customs), so many of the foreign honors and revenue to do it. Foreign business men in the Far East, familiar with the situation, would never venture on such a hazardous investment.

"If Japan appeared to give Tientsin back to China, she would demand such enormous recompense as would stagger the Chinese Government, and still possess all the power and the wealth-producing sites and property, and in actual control of the port would have her grip on the throat of the Province. Under no circumstances, short of military defeat, will Japan surrender any of her ill-gotten gains in Shantung.

### Specious Promises

"If the United States Senate will listen to the united voice of American business men and missionaries in China, who understand the inner meaning of Japanese fake moves, and fair-seeming but specious promises as to Shantung; and if it is convinced that it is wrong to give as booty to a predatory militaristic state that land of a weak ally as large as France, and with a population practically one-third as great as that of the United States, as the price of keeping that Asiatic Prussian from bolting the League of Nations, then it will vote unanimously for insisting that the Allies at least let China keep all of its own territory, unencumbered by her powerful and conscienceless neighbor, as the reward of her sacrifices in the war and her real sympathies with the aims of democratic peoples.

"It has come to a strange pass, in the millennium-making of modern statesmen, when a weak member of the Allies, as a result of faithfully and heartily doing what is good and right against German aggression, may not be even allowed by the Allies to keep her own territory and people—territory and people that have beyond question formed an integral part of China for several thousand years, as the price of its help to the cause of its allies. China does not want booty at the expense of her allies. She asks merely for her own in Shantung."

### METRIC SYSTEM FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAVANNAH, Georgia—The Southern Commercial Congress adopted resolutions, at its recent annual session here, advocating the universal adoption of the metric system. The next annual session will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, in December, 1920.

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## FRENCH SOCIALISTS IN COMPLETE ROUT

Result of Elections Shows They Have Lost No Less Than Fifty Seats—Germany Is Likely to Be Greatly Disappointed

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—As soon as the results of the French elections were known, it was apparent that order, so often threatened, had again triumphed in France. The impression was still further confirmed by the result of the vote of November 16. France had pronounced herself, and resolutely barred the path of Parliament to Bolshevism, by excluding the apologists of social upheavals and civil war, and by affirming its resolution to accomplish the great task of national reconstitution with method and organization.

The rout of the Socialists is of capital importance, as they have lost no less than 50 seats. Numbering 104 in the French Chamber, they will be only 55 in the coming Parliament, and it must be noted that in this number are included those dissident Socialists who were blamed by their more violent colleagues for having manifested an interest in questions of national defense. All the leaders, of the unified Socialists, such as Mr. Renaudel, Mr. Sixte-Quentin, Mr. Longuet, Mr. Sadoul, and Mr. Mayeras, and those most deeply involved in internationalism, such as Mr. Brizon, were beaten. The defeat of the whole of Jean Longuet's list in the Paris sector, is particularly significant, and will, so some say, cause a great disappointment to Germany, if the latter country counted upon the successful dissemination of revolutionary ideas throughout France. That country, on the contrary, has proved that it had not struggled for five years in order to succumb at last by voluntarily hurling itself towards moral and social ruin.

The almost unanimous vote of the French Nation proves that it absolutely rejects all idea of revolution, and that it expects its representatives to follow a reasonable, yet realistic policy and to govern it both wisely and well.

The Radicals have on their side lost many members who have played a considerable rôle in French politics during the last 10 years, whilst the representatives of the Alliance Républicaine will be much more numerous. Thus, it will be seen that the recent elections mark no tendency toward a narrow conservatism as some are liable to affirm out of the bitterness of their hearts, but have been, on the contrary, characterized by a frankly Republican spirit.

Many deputies belonging to the former Chamber have been reelected, whilst, on the other hand, many new personalities are entering the Chamber and will no doubt render considerable services—such as Mr. Isaac, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons; Mr. Artaud, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles; Mr. De Wendel, elected in Meurthe and Moselle; Mr. Maurice Colrat, director of The Opinion. It can, therefore, be said that the result of the French elections allows one to form the greatest hopes for the future. Nevertheless, it is an undeniable fact that the good will of the nation is superior to its political conceptions. France, which has always been considered the crucible in which new ideas were elaborated before taking their luminous flight throughout the world, seems for the moment to be



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suffering from a regular paucity of new ideas. Certain persons strive to explain this incomprehensible fact by declaring that the fault lies with the political men of the day. They affirm that the political programs would be less simple did France possess a Gambetta.

### Difficulties of the Morrow

Yet it remains to be seen if the task of renewing the theory of government depends upon political men. It would seem, in general, as if the latter were far too absorbed in meeting immediate difficulties to meditate upon the difficulties of the morrow. Thought does not seem to form a part of their political baggage. The true cause of the actual political indigency of France resides rather in the regression of French political reflection for the last 40 years. If the political men of the Revolution were able to accomplish so much, it was because of the elaboration of ideas accomplished during the eighteenth century.

But such an elaboration unfortunately has not taken place during the last 40 years, although, strange to say, during this period French thought produced a philosophical doctrine, that of Bergson, and a military doctrine. Without "the principles of war" of Marshal Foch, the French chiefs of 1914 would no doubt have maneuvered as in 1870.

Therefore, it can be said that France lacked governmental ideas because it has not been taught the fundamentals of policy. But the new members of the Chamber may change this state of things.

## ALBERTA COAL MEN REACH AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—An agreement between the Western Coal Operators Association and the United Mine Workers Association has been reached in Calgary after several days' negotiations between the representatives of the two organizations, assisted by W. H. Armstrong, the director of coal operations.

This announcement was made by Gideon Robertson, Canadian Minister of Labor, in an interview on Saturday. Mr. Robertson stated that upon receipt of the notice from the director of coal operations of the possibility of difficulty in the near future in the Alberta coal industry and the consequent suffering entailed on the public of the three prairie provinces dependent entirely upon Alberta coal for supplies, he deemed it important and necessary to take steps to meet the situation and to cope with it before any interruption occurred. Everything possible to accomplish that had been done, he added.

Mr. Robertson's only statement regarding the One Big Union is incorporated in a letter sent to Henry Beard in reply to a communication addressed to him. In this, Mr. Robertson states that it is obviously impossible to recognize two organizations as having jurisdiction to negotiate wage agreements for the same workmen, and

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adds that while the United Mine Workers Association of Alberta has the well-established reputation of respecting and fulfilling all agreements made, the One Big Union has by its acts and by the utterances of its leaders, indicated no tendency to respect or fulfill any contract or obligation, and as an organization is unreliable and untrustworthy.

Mr. Robertson further said that those who are responsible for any action indulged in at a time when the miners have no justifiable grievance and which would bring on the community inconceivable hardship, must expect to assume responsibility therefor.

Charles Stewart, the Premier of Alberta, stated that 75 per cent of the miners of Alberta are members of the One Big Union.

## HIGHER STANDARDS IN JOURNALISM SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—Sensational treatment of news was condemned, steps to conserve newspaper paper in view of the present shortage were approved, the expansion of schools of journalism was urged, and the establishment of scholarships for students intending to enter newspaper work was advocated in resolutions passed at the recent national convention here of Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalistic fraternity. Delegates from 33 American colleges pledged themselves to work for a higher standard of journalistic instruction and for a more satisfactory and practical application of their ideals for better newspapers.

Prof. F. H. Harrington, director of courses in journalism at the University of Illinois, was elected honorary president, and F. M. Church, editor of the Evening News, Cadillac, Michigan, was elected president. A national council of active newspaper men and college leaders was established. The fraternity, founded at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1909, has 1500 alumni and undergraduate members in the newspaper profession. The next meeting will be held at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, in 1920.

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## BRITISH RAILWAY WORKERS' WELFARE

Recent Railway Strike Showed Hardships of Employees' Families—Shareholders Seek to Establish a Fair Social Order

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For many years trade unionists and others interested in industrial questions endeavored to secure public support for the claims of humanity as against dividends and property. "Take care of human beings," they argued, "and property and dividends will take care of themselves. See to it that the masses get the first essentials of a decent existence, proper housing, food, and clothing—a proper wage with which to secure them." Their appeal, they say, fell on deaf ears, for as an increase of wages, based always on the level of subsistence, yielded to the strike, the cost of a strike, the cost of the "necessaries of life" advanced proportionately, or nearly so.

While those who obtained the wage increase seemed better off temporarily, their comrades in other industries found the increased prices of commodities more than they could meet with the existing rate of pay. In consequence, there was another demand for increased wages. The demand being ceded, a further advance in prices took place—and so it went, in a vicious circle, until at last the more militant labor men, seeing no other way out, threw over adherence to the wage system and modern capitalism for the slogan, "production for use, not for profit, which is only that portion of the value of their labor which is withheld from the workers!"

### Railway Strike Revealed Conditions

But until that happy time comes, which he who advocates Socialism so honestly and earnestly believes it will bring him, his fellow-workers, and the community generally, strikes will still be considered necessary when affairs reach the breaking point, and there appears to the workers to be a reasonable chance of success. Even if success be not attained, it is claimed that his industrial upheavals usually result in bringing a large measure of increased support to the main desire of the workers, that is, decent conditions of living.

Amongst the new adherents to the claim of the railway workers of Great Britain are many shareholders in the railway companies, who, until the conditions under which the railway men lived and worked were disclosed to them by the recent strike, had given little thought to the moral basis of the dividends they drew from the companies. A few who had done so, headed by Miss Theodore Wilson Wilson and Miss Joan Fry, who, being members of the Society of Friends, deprecate the use of force in inaugurating reforms, have started a movement to enlist the practical sympathy of their fellow-shareholders in companies, toward those whose labor is responsible for their dividends, and whose labor has still to be paid for in wages even if there be no dividends.

Miss Wilson Wilson says "the recent railway strike brought home to many who have not realized it before, the urgent need for all members of the community who are animated by the spirit of good will, to seek some means by which the enormous change in social conditions which must come, may be accomplished without violence. In order to secure this, an increasing number of the men and women of the possessing classes are recognizing the right of the workers to equal status and opportunity, and are prepared for the necessary sacrifice involved."

### No Hostile Camps

"It is of vital importance that we should break down the common conviction that humanity is necessarily divided into hostile camps, and no effort must be spared to counteract the present spirit of fear and suspicion, by an honest confession of injustice where injustice is being done, and an honest attempt to establish a fair social order. The fact is that we all belong to the same camp. We are all members of one human 'family.' A letter published during the strike suggesting that shareholders should state publicly their belief, 'that the claims of the workers to wages making it possible for them to live a full and free life come before the claims of shareholders to dividends' gained such encouraging support, that it has seemed well to continue to give sympathetic

shareholders in any company a chance to express themselves."

A letter has, therefore, been sent to as many shareholders as can be reached, asking them if they will sign the following statement and ask other shareholders if they will sign also:

"We, the undersigned, being shareholders or beneficiaries through shares in companies, wish to state publicly that we are convinced that the claims of the workers to wages making it possible for them to live a full and free life, come before the claims of shareholders to dividends. We will, therefore, support such a reorganization of the present industrial system as shall bring about the highest good of the workers and the best interests of the community, and are prepared to accept whatever personal loss shall arise through such reorganization. We invite all shareholders in companies to realize their immense responsibilities and we ask for their hearty cooperation."

### Many Shareholders Approve

Numbers of shareholders signing the statement have expressed to Miss Wilson Wilson their appreciation of the action being taken. The following extracts from letters are interesting:

1. "As a shareholder very dependent on my dividends from two of our chief railways, I would like to say that I placed the welfare of the workers on a precise level with my own and I do not wish to prosper in the new world at their expense."

2. "As a holder of a few inherited shares, I welcomed your letter. My hope is that the anomalous position created by government control will be superseded by nationalization. Shareholders can never have enough knowledge of the financial aspect of any undertaking to be able to control directors."

### Letter From Railwayman's Wife

Railway workers and other trade unionists have also written letters of thanks, and a railwayman's wife expresses the feelings of many other wives whose husbands have had many years of work on the railways without a black mark against them: "I should like to thank you and other ladies and gentlemen who added their names to the list. I regret the strike and its consequences as much as anyone and shall have to suffer for it a great deal, having five children, but all the same I feel proud to suffer it if it is going to make such a difference to railwaymen's wives and families."

"I have been married 12 years and during the whole of that time never owned a week's rent or a bill of any description. You can imagine how I have to scheme on 2s. wages to uphold that reputation (more personal details). . . . I felt so grateful when I read your letter. I dare say there are hundreds like me, too, as would wish to thank you, as the men have been wretchedly paid always, the wives must all love their husbands dearly to have struggled along as bravely during the war. My husband has 26 years to his credit on one company and has always proved himself most steady and reliable."

The promoters of the movement hope that during the transitional stage from the old world to the new which war conditions and war methods of carrying on the nation's great key industries have precipitated, their action will make for a new fellowship between the shareholders and workers in large industrial and other companies.

### AUSTRALIAN SUCCESS IN MANUFACTURING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—At the banquet which closed Australian manufacturers' week in Sydney, James Fraser, chief commissioner of the New South Wales railways, made state-

ments showing the great advance gained by Australian manufacturers.

Mr. Fraser said that it was not necessary in order to exercise his preference for Australian-made goods to pay more for them than for the imported article. For four years or more he had bought locally, cheaper than he could import. For rails he had paid 50 per cent less. In the railway shops they had for years made their own axles, and they were equal to the best imported axle. The same could be said of tires, and he had no doubt that the Newcastle (New South Wales) product would be cheaper and better.

The war had made Australia self-contained, he said, and everything required for a locomotive, but the boiler plate and copper fire-box plate could be produced in Australia. He was promised delivery of copper tubes in March at a less price than he had been quoted from abroad at any time during the war. Australia is producing material equal to any in the world, he continued, and he said he was negotiating for the material, for 100 carriages, all of which he hoped to obtain locally.

Mr. Fraser said that the Australian workman had the same capacity for work that the Australian soldier developed for fighting. He quoted figures to show that under higher wages it cost less to handle millions of tons of coal than when wages were less. In brass-founding and iron work, production had increased largely without any perceptible increase to the staff. This tale was told all through the works, and given proper appliances the worker of this country was able and willing to do as well as he had done at any time in the past.

### VAGARIES OF COST OF LIVING IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—It is well known that as the arbitration courts and wage boards in Australia have increased the wages of the workers, so the cost of living has advanced. But it seems somewhat singular that the Western Australia State, where the average adult wage is one of the highest the purchasing power of the sovereign for food and groceries has depreciated the least, and in Tasmania the State where the average wage is the lowest the purchasing power of the sovereign has depreciated the most.

Thus according to official figures the average adult wage paid in Western Australia in December, 1918, was £3 10s. 4d., and in Tasmania £3 1s. 2d. The relevant figures as to the cost of living show that the amount of food and groceries that could be purchased for £1 in 1911 cost in December, 1918, £1 9s. 2d. in Western Australia's capital city, and £1 12s. 10d. in Tasmania's capital. Political economists may find food here for interesting study.

### TASMANIA REPEALS DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Three years ago the Tasmanian Parliament passed the Daylight Saving Act by which the clocks were advanced one hour from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March. The act has now been repealed.

At the last session of Parliament a petition containing 10,000 signatures was presented praying for the repeal of the act, and a counter petition bearing 7,000 signatures was presented praying that the act be allowed to remain in force. A repeal bill was passed by the House of Assembly and rejected by the Legislative Council by one vote. The repeal bill has again been before Parliament during the present session, and has passed both houses. The voting in the Legislative Council on this occasion was 10 to 3. Daylight saving has been rejected in all the states of the Commonwealth. Tasmania was the first to initiate it, and is the last to drop it. The strong country opposition was the main factor in the repeal of the bill.

## TRIBUTE TO WORK OF PATIALA'S RULER

The Maharajah, Besides Raising Troops, Has Also Introduced Beginnings of Democratic Government and Free Education

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Chelmsford and attended by a large suite, arrived at Patiala recently, where they were received by His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala at the railway station, a guard of honor being drawn up there. The Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah, then inspected the guard of honor and afterward drove in state to the Baradari Palace, which had been prepared for the reception of Their Excellencies.

Later a state banquet was given in their honor at Qila Mubarak. In proposing a toast to Their Excellencies, the Maharajah, after offering a very hearty welcome to Lord and Lady Chelmsford to his State, remarked: "A great deal has been said, and with perfect justice, about the part which India, as an integral part of the Empire, has played in bringing to a triumphant close the greatest war the world has ever known. I do not propose to dilate here on India's services as a whole, but Your Excellencies will permit me to say something of what my own State has been able to do during the four anxious years of the struggle."

### Led Troops in Person

"With the declaration of war, I hastened to place unreservedly all the resources of my State at the service of His Majesty the King-Emperor. All my troops were speedily mobilized, and I had the honor of leading my men in person across the seas to fight in the cause of the King-Emperor." The Maharajah added that he had then been compelled to return to Patiala. "Bitter as was the disappointment," he said, "I was determined to make good use of my stay here. The great need of the hour was the supply of men, and to this duty I set myself heart and soul. It was a matter of great pride to me when a few months ago Sir Michael O'Dwyer said, on the occasion of his farewell visit to my State, that Patiala's war services were unsurpassed by any other state in India."

"It is, I believe, well known to Your Excellency that whereas before the war the Patiala State's contribution to the Indian Army was about 10,000 men, it was increased in the course of the war to 25,000 men. In money and matériel my State has been able to serve the Empire by contributing about one crore and 35 lakhs of rupees. It is a matter of pride and pleasure to me that my men have been fortunate enough in having seen active service in nearly all the theaters of the war and have everywhere fought with traditional gallantry, winning as many as 125 battle distinctions."

### Raised Still More Troops

"When, in April, 1918, came the Premier's stirring appeal, I offered, as Your Excellency is aware, to raise three new battalions; and subsequently when Your Excellency sent me the invitation to attend the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet as the representative of the ruling princes of India, I considered it as a great honor done to me and my State, and I accepted the invitation with great pleasure. . . . When I returned to my State last year I had no doubt whatever that the beginning of the end had come, and that very soon

the happy news of victory would go forth to the world. Two months after my arrival in India the armistice was signed.

"Peace has now come and we are face to face with the all-absorbing problems of peace. India has played a great part during the past five years and that it has done so is in no small measure due to Your Excellency's ceaseless exertions on her behalf. It is no ordinary experience for India's soldiers to have fought shoulder to shoulder with men of all races and creeds. It is a great honor for India to have been given representation in the highest council of the Empire."

### Reforms Promised India

"All this and the epoch-making reforms which India has been promised are greatly due to that deep sympathy which Your Excellency evinces for the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country. I would also refer to the disturbances in the Punjab and the Afghan war. When the disturbances broke out, the call of the Government of India found me ready with all my resources to help the Punjab Government, and, as a result of the immediate steps taken in the way of protecting all means of communication, and so on, I am glad to be able to say that perfect tranquility prevails throughout my State and the adjoining British territory."

"When the Afghan war broke out my troops took the trains within 12 hours after intimation had been received from the political agent. I volunteered my personal services and prevailed upon Your Excellency to accept them and to let me go to the front, from which I returned when an armistice was asked for by the Amir. "War preoccupations have not prevented Your Excellency from giving your attention to other matters, which, now that the war is over, will affect the destinies of India. The reforms scheme, of which Your Excellency is the joint author, is a standing testimony to your sympathy, foresight, and statesmanship. The Industrial Commission and the solicitude shown by Your Excellency in the country's industrial and commercial development are boons with which your name will always be gratefully associated."

### Liberal Scholarships

"Perhaps Your Excellency will be interested to hear a brief account of our activities other than those of the war. I have given my very special attention to education which I consider to be the most valuable asset that any state can possess. Primary and collegiate education is imparted absolutely free in the State, and a liberal system of scholarships places higher education within the reach of even the poorest of my subjects. With the ultimate aim of associating my people in the higher councils of the State, I am introducing an element of representation in our municipalities and district boards, and at my last birthday durbar I announced the formation of a Cabinet, consisting of myself as president, and my secretaries, whom I shall consult in important matters of Administration. As education progresses, and my people prove their fitness, I intend introducing further measures of reform in my state. The judiciary of the State has been reorganized and placed on a satisfactory basis. The revenue administration has been similarly improved. A state bank was opened last year and it now doing useful work."

Replying to the Maharajah's speech, the Viceroy spoke most appreciatively of Patiala's efforts during the great war, as also of the increased contributions of the State to the Indian Army. His Excellency praised the Maharajah's enterprise in introducing the beginnings of democratic government, free education, and state banks. In conclusion, the Viceroy said: "Your Highness may rest assured that you may always count on the assistance of the officers of the Punjab and of the political department whenever you may require them."

## SYDNEY WEBB ON FUTURE COAL CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, presiding at a lecture by Mr. Sydney Webb on "A Satisfied Democracy," at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, said that the government had rejected the report of the Coal Commission at its peril. They had rejected it so summarily as to create a crisis of the first magnitude. Between now and March next year, every member of the community would realize what the crisis meant.

If it developed as he believed it would, the Miners' Federation could not be held responsible. It might come politically. Personally he did not think the political crisis would be of anything like the same magnitude as the industrial one that would arise. That situation would arise because no political avenue was open by which the people could express their will on the new constructive ideas that had been brought to their notice.

Mr. Hodges said that the evidence given by Mr. Sidney Webb before the Coal Commission was the only constructive kind that could be proposed for the future development of coal mining. That testimony largely influenced the chairman, not so much in accepting the theory of nationalization of a great industry, but in the direction of showing him that all was not well in the coal mining world under the present system of control, and that if it had to become an industry occupying its proper place in their economic life, it would have to be controlled and administered on very different lines.

The government, Mr. Hodges maintained, had rejected the report, because it apparently sustained and supported interests, which were contrary to the welfare of the nation. The attitude of the government was not a challenge to any revolutionary spirit or any revolutionary program. If it were so, one could understand the government hardening against such proposals, but it was taking a stand against the most constructive ideas that had yet been put forward, not revolutionary, but evolutionary in character, which were the only ideas capable of running their national organism in such a way as to prevent a series of great social crises in the history of the country.

## WOMEN CLERKS ARE ASKED TO ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A well-attended meeting to protest against the dismissal of women from government offices, organized by the Women's Industrial League, was held recently at Caxton Hall. Miss Key Jones, general organizing secretary of the league, presided, and in her opening remarks strongly emphasized the necessity for women to organize. She explained that the functions of the Women's Industrial League were not those of a trade union, but that it was an organization to secure for women equal opportunities for employment, equal training and educational facilities, equal treatment in regard to working conditions, and adequate representation on all official committees and public bodies. The league, she said, was going to fight by means of political action, and to or-

ganize for the rights of all classes of women workers.

Mrs. Archdale, the hon. secretary of the Women's Industrial League, moved a resolution protesting against the wholesale dismissals of women from government offices, calling upon the government to support the women while unemployed, and demanding training facilities for the women.

The women, Mrs. Archdale said, fully realized that the nation's first duty was to the former service men. She thought, however, that in their zeal to find jobs for the discharged soldier they should see that they were suitable jobs. Public sentiment was short-lived, and the patriotic feeling aroused now would be forgotten in the next five years. She feared, therefore, that if men were thrust into positions regardless of their suitability for the work, they might in the course of time find themselves in the unenviable position of the women—of being turned out of their jobs.

The time was past, Mrs. Archdale continued, for men to dictate to women what occupations they should be allowed to follow. In future women intended to decide these matters for themselves. She thought it would be impossible to exaggerate the disastrous effect upon the life of the nation if women were to be driven back into the badly paid and sweated trades.

Miss Christine Macquire, the hon. secretary of the Women Clerks and Secretaries Association, who seconded the resolution, regarded the wholesale dismissal of women from government offices as unnecessary. She did not think women had much to expect from the Whitley Councils, and welcomed the help of the Women's Industrial League in taking political action on behalf of women.

Miss Somers, of the National Union of Clerks, entered a strong plea for women to organize themselves as the only means of securing equal rights with men.

The resolution protesting against the dismissal of women clerks was carried unanimously. It was intimated that a copy of the resolution would be sent to the Prime Minister, and it was further resolved to send a deputation to the heads of the departments concerned in the dismissals.

## BRITAIN'S LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The committee of the Anglo-French Society was entertained by Lord Burnham at a dinner recently. The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayor, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Lord Charnwood, and the Earl of Denbigh were amongst those present.

Responding to the toast of the Anglo-French Society, Lord Denbigh said it was deplorable that before the war the people of England, speaking generally, had never troubled about what they called foreign politics. So wrapped up were they with insular prejudices that when the territorial force had been formed the old prospect of its being employed on the continent had to be wrapped in some sort of camouflage. They had learned a bitter lesson from the war. In the course of the last year or two they had had a rude shock when they had seen how party politics on the other side of the Atlantic had resulted in a very bad blow being given to that League of Nations which they were hoping would be a great safeguard in the future. Unless that verdict were reversed, Britain and France would be thrown more and more upon their own resources, while it would be all the more necessary for those two countries to be firm allies.

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## OBJECTS OF TRUE NAVAL DISCIPLINE

Viscount Jellicoe, in His Australian Naval Report, Devotes a Chapter to Discipline—Asks for a High Moral Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Included in Admiral Viscount Jellicoe's report on the naval defense of Australia is a special chapter on discipline, which was furnished as a result of a request by the Commonwealth Government.

The great British sailor has this word to say to the young Commonwealth Navy: "The officers and men of the Royal Australian Navy should be carefully taught to look upon their service not as a rival, but as an offshoot of the Royal Navy—sharing its glorious traditions and benefiting by its great prestige. The first duty of an officer is the well-being of those under him," says Lord Jellicoe, and he recommends officers to take a great interest in their men's work and recreation, and to get to know them, declaring that "kindness and courtesy should always be shown without familiarity or loss of respect being engendered."

The admiral emphasizes the duty of an officer not to spare himself, not to flout his advantages over the men by such actions as going ashore before liberty men can land. "All officers must set an example to their men by showing the greatest courtesy and respect toward their senior officers and consideration toward their juniors."

"Having deputed an officer or man to carry out a task, he should if circumstances admit, be given the opportunity of completing the work, as the act of taking it out of his hands is a humiliation which will give pain, particularly if undeserved."

The same sensitive understanding of the feelings of men in subordinate positions is shown in the following paragraph: "The old service custom by which accused men take off their caps during the investigation of their cases is out of date, being now generally considered to be a humiliation to which a man who is under trial should not be subjected. I am recommending to the Admiralty that it should be discontinued." Officers must thoroughly understand, says Lord Jellicoe, that the "accused" is not an offender unless the charge is proved against him, and it must be clear to every one that he is certain of obtaining justice.

### The Influence of Democracy

In addition to his own summary of the best methods of obtaining discipline, Lord Jellicoe obtained the independent views of a rear admiral, a captain, and two commanders, all of whom have had experience as executive officers and in command, also of a royal naval chaplain. Lord Jellicoe states that he is in general agreement with the views in their essays.

The first essay might well be entitled "Discipline or Democracy." It says in part:

"In a consideration of the question of discipline one is, in these days, at once brought face to face with the difficulty presented by the prevailing spirit of the times. This spirit is usually roughly described as 'democracy'; but to a large extent means a disinclination to accept any form of restraint, and a desire for unrestricted freedom of life and action. From the point of view of the State this attitude of mind is regrettable and may be dangerous. In the naval service such an attitude of indiscipline is quite incompatible either with efficiency in general, or with the happiness and well-being of any particular unit. In a word, the object and the result of true discipline is to inspire men with bravery, firmness, patience, and with sentiments of honor."

True discipline, says this naval expert, teaches sentiments of confidence and self-respect, for, having learned to obey a man has gone a long way toward learning to command. He points out also that the mere bodily or mechanical discipline, such as that in force in the German Navy, is far from being wholly sufficient. "What is needed is something perhaps less tangible, but more real and more deeply ingrained, not only the practice of discipline, but still more the habit and spirit of discipline."

### Self-Respect and Self-Control

As these essays will most probably form the basis of lectures to be delivered to the recruits of Australia's navy, it is particularly interesting to find the insistence on intelligent discipline as against mechanical discipline, again stressed in another paper supplied to Lord Jellicoe, and by him to the Commonwealth.

"In order to build up discipline on a sure foundation it is necessary to foster the spirit of self-respect and self-control in each individual, to stimulate interest, and to produce

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mutual trust and confidence between officers, petty officers, and men. Discipline by control as opposed to discipline by restraint is that aimed at as being suited to the times, the national temperament, and the advancement in education."

The superior accommodation in some respects of the living quarters of the United States war vessels is mentioned with appreciation by this writer. In a third contribution included in Lord Jellicoe's report there appears the following striking paragraph: "History and literature furnish many instances of men who have made their mark, whose reputation rests not on any visible tokens, not on kingdoms conquered, institutions founded, books written, or inventions perfected, or anything else that they did, but mainly on what they were. Their merely having passed along a course on earth, and lived and talked and acted with others, has left lasting effects on mankind."

The same writer has also been impressed with the restiveness of modern democracy, for he says, referring to those who consider that a disciplinarian is another name for a bully, "Many such people in preaching a doctrine against discipline complain that all men are equal, and that it is contrary to the dignity of a man to belong to a disciplined force."

### Kindness, Courtesy, and Fearlessness

"This teaching does a great deal of harm among the uninformed even in ordinary times, and during the present period of very natural reaction since the signing of the armistice, is very materially preventing the peoples of the world from recovering a condition of mental and moral stability."

"The great fact which they lose sight of is that in a well-disciplined force the officers as well as the men are disciplined—that is to say, that each officer and man has conquered himself, and is therefore in a fit condition to subordinate his own wishes and desires in carrying out the orders given to him, which he knows, are meant to forward the cause for which they stand. The most efficient ships from which a high standard of discipline (associated with kindness, courtesy, and sympathy) is maintained are always the happiest."

The naval expert points out as among the most essential rules for teaching and maintaining discipline, the following: "Justice must always be given; unkindness, including sarcasm, must never be allowed; courtesy must always be practised; reproof must always be impersonal."

In an enclosure under the section on discipline, Lord Jellicoe quotes at length from a letter written by an officer who was killed at the front. In this letter there is the following paragraph:

### REORGANIZED BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Agriculture, Lord Lee of Fareham, has now approved of the reorganization of the board and the re-grouping of its functions into five main departments, each under an executive head responsible, in the case of the three agricultural departments, to the president direct, and, in the case of the Fisheries and Welsh departments, to the president through the Parliamentary Secretary, who is Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M. P. The last named, in addition to his duties as Parliamentary Secretary, has been appointed Deputy-Minister of Fisheries.

The following appointments have also been made: Sir Daniel Hall, K. C., F. R. S., to be Chief Scientific Adviser to the board and Director-General of the Intelligence Department. Mr. Lawrence Weaver, C. B. E., to be Chief Commercial Adviser to the board and Director-General of the Land and Supplies Department. Mr. F. L. C. Flour, C. B., to be General Secretary to the board and Director-General of Finance and Economics Department.

The above form the President's Administrative Council, which meets twice weekly to consider questions of policy and to secure the coordination of the various departments.

H. G. Maurice, C. B., has been appointed Fisheries Secretary and Principal Assistant Secretary to the board. Mr. C. Bryner Jones (an assistant secretary of the board) has been appointed Welsh Secretary, in special charge of the Welsh Office. Both these officers will be entitled to attend the Administrative Council when matters affecting their respective departments are under consideration. The same

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rule applies to Mr. F. A. Jones, C. B., the legal adviser to the board.  
Mr. R. J. Thompson, C. B. E., and Mr. H. L. French, O. B. E., have been appointed assistant secretaries to the board to fill the vacancies created by the promotions of Mr. F. L. C. Flour and Mr. H. G. Maurice.

### UNIQUE GIFT TO THE NEW ZEALAND PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Since Sir George Grey, the greatest of New Zealand governors, presented his library to the City of Auckland, many years ago, there has been no public gift of the kind equal to that of Alexander H. Turnbull, of Wellington, who bequeathed his unique collection of books and pamphlets to the people of New Zealand.

Mr. Turnbull was a wealthy merchant, and his hobby was collecting books and other printed matter about the history of New Zealand, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. The value of the library is described in a report recently written by the chief parliamentary librarian, who is advisor and director of this collection. He says:

"The library consists of some 30,000 bound volumes, together with a large collection of pamphlets, charts, maps, engravings, and manuscripts. The library is especially rich in works dealing with the early history, geography, languages and folklore of New Zealand, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. In addition it includes many rare and valuable works in English and French literature, being particularly rich in copies of first editions, autographed and association books, many being extremely valuable."

"It is more than doubtful," he says, "if in any part of the British overseas dominions there exists such an extensive and valuable collection of English literary rarities and bibliophilic treasures as are to be found in the Turnbull Library."

The librarian says that "a very conservative estimate of the actual present day commercial value of the collection as it now stands could be not less than £80,000," while its special value to the people of New Zealand is "almost priceless." The library is now being arranged, and it is hoped that the Australasian section will be available for the use of students and the public by the end of the year.

### EFFECTS OF RAILWAY STRIKE ON LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
LONDON, England.—According to an article in the Labor Gazette, employment at the beginning of October was influenced by the railway strike, which resulted in a large amount of unemployment in the coal mining, pig iron, and iron and steel industries, though many trades were not seriously affected. After the resumption of work by the railwaymen on October 6, the strikes of ironworkers and of others in Scotland continued to cause much unemployment in the iron and steel engineering, shipbuilding, and other branches of the metal trades. In other industries employment was usually good or fairly good, the only noteworthy exceptions being the linen trade, which continued very slack, and the textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades and the fancy lace trade, in which employment was fair, on the whole. In some trades, especially the clothing, there was a shortage of women.

The changes in the rate of wages reported to the department as having come into operation in October resulted in an increase of nearly £100,000 in the weekly wages of about 500,000 workpeople. Changes in hours of labor during October affected 7000 workpeople, whose recognized working time was reduced by an average of nearly seven hours a week.

The average increase in retail prices of the principal articles of food at November 1, was 131 per cent as compared with July, 1914, the corresponding figure for October 1 being 122 per cent on the basis of the pre-war standard of consumption. Taking into account house rent, clothing, fuel, and light, etc., in addition to food, the average increase at November 1 was about 125 per cent as compared with 120 per cent a month earlier.

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## FRENCH PRESIDENT'S GLASGOW HONORS

Raymond Poincaré, Installed as Lord Rector, Says That Scotland, Many Centuries Ago, Sowed First Seeds of Entente

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent installation of Mr. Raymond Poincaré as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, already alluded to in these columns, was an altogether exceptional academic event. Looked at from the political point of view, what could be more striking than that the President of the French Republic, in the year which has brought to France unequalled renown, should voyage across the Channel to receive a degree as Doctor of Laws, to be invested with the rectorial robe, and to make his wise and witty address in English? Considered historically, the event has its own unique significance. Nothing could have been more graceful than Mr. Poincaré's reference to the ancient and close friendship between Scotland and France. "I was, above all, deeply touched," he said, "to find in my election a fresh mark of that alliance which, in days of yore, united both our peoples, and which has received from these last years a revival of strength. It is Scotland that, many centuries ago, has sown the first seeds of the Cordial Entente, and there is no Scot, there is no Frenchman, who does not remember the words of Shakespeare: 'If that you will France win, Then with Scotland first begin.'"

### The Academic Poincaré

But in its purely academic aspect, the choice of this illustrious Frenchman is as remarkable as in other regards. The Poincaré family has academic distinction of a quite unusual order, and as one commentator upon the recent ceremony has remarked, the University of Glasgow might almost as fittingly have honored either of the two brothers, Henri and Lucien, as the President himself. Henri Poincaré moved in the rarified atmosphere of pure mathematics, attaining such heights in his researches as few mathematicians have reached at any time. Lucien made his mark in the field of educational administration, and to him France owes a series of far-reaching reforms, not only in school but in higher education. Both he and Raymond, a jurist of European fame, as well as a versatile administrator in the departments of public instruction and finance, shared unusual powers of seeing things in their true proportion as well as of generalization, and between them they did much to give a local character and some measure of autonomy to the regional universities of France.

This sense of proportion is shown in the rectorial address. In reviewing the cooperation between the French and British armies, the President reached the point at which von Ludendorff's sledge-hammer blow in March, 1918, nearly shattered the communications of the two field forces with one another. These are the brief words in which Mr. Poincaré

traces the establishment of the single command which did so much to restore the fortunes of the Allies and to assure their ultimate victory: "The English Army was then in danger of being driven into the sea, and the French Army was exposed to a great attack on flank and rear. The disaster would be irretrievable. I went to the British headquarters with the French Prime Minister, Mr. Clemenceau, with Lord Milner, with General Foch, and General Pétain. It was obvious that the only means of preventing a catastrophe was to intrust a sole chief with the right and power of harmonizing the plans and the operations of both our armies."

### Scene of Self-Abnegation

"Suppose that, at this moment, susceptibility, self-love, pride, or ambition had gained the mastery and given rise to discussions; we were helplessly lost. Thanks to Field Marshal Haig and to General Pétain, that risk was at once avoided. Both of them consented to yield the precedence to General Foch with a patriotism and loyalty which will make them still greater in the world's history." It would scarcely be possible to record that wonderful scene of self-abnegation and unity of purpose in more balanced, and scarcely in more stirring words.

The President faced a long day of ceremonies with admirable imperturbability. For after the chief university function, he was entertained at luncheon in the Bute Hall, received the freedom of the city in the municipal buildings, and met the members of the French colony in Glasgow. There was a delightful incident after luncheon, when Principal Sir Donald Macalister, on behalf of the University Court, handed over to Mr. Poincaré a collection of between 500 and 600 books illustrative of the ancient Franco-Scottish alliance. These books had been accepted by the President on behalf of the French Government, and were intended to go to the University of Nancy, the town with which the Poincaré family are associated. Within a few days of the armistice it seems that the university library was destroyed by an incendiary bomb sent over from the German lines, and thus this offer of volumes for the new library was a particularly graceful act.

Some words that the President spoke in the Bute Hall are especially memorable. When alluding to the future, he said: "By the success of our arms we have escaped the menace of servitude, and it has given us the means of work and of action. But it is not in repose, it is in effort that we shall achieve the work begun. On the morrow of a universal upheaval, all the nations are agitated by profound unrest, and the future remains obscure. It is for the youth of Scotland, the youth of France, the youth of all free countries, to illumine the horizon and to trace in the light the ways of the human race. It is for youth to see to it that nevermore, if possible, shall war return to humiliate civilization. It is for youth definitely to assure to the peoples the benefits of concord, of justice, and of progress."

### CENTRAL CONTROL FOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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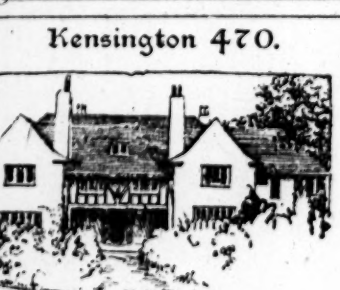
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of London traffic. There were, he said, 11,000,000 passengers a day traveling to and from within London, and no single authority to lay down the conditions under which they should be carried. They were dependent upon the whim and fancy and dictates of individual authority. No one had universal responsibility. He was certain that within a few years the whole of the traffic system in the metropolitan area would be publicly owned and publicly controlled. The problem must be dealt with in the modern spirit. There must be routes for the swift and passenger traffic and for the slow-moving traffic. A resolution was passed urging the government to clothe the Select Committee on London Traffic with compulsory powers.

### AUSTRALIAN PRELATE DEPRECATES STRIFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—In his presidential address before the Anglican Synod, at Newcastle, Dr. Stephen Bishop of Newcastle dwelt on the problem of social reform.

"One thing is clear," he said, "there must be changes in our industrial and social life. The mass of workers are not inclined to be any longer regarded as parts of a machine, with their ideas, their wishes, their self-determination, as far as possible, ignored. They ask that they should have in industry what has been granted in politics, a share in the control and direction of their efforts."

"The obstacle to reform seems to lie mainly in boards of directors, who live in another world from the workers, and have little knowledge of their actual condition. But we must go further back. It may be true that one of our primary needs is the conversion of the capitalist and employer to Christianity, but the small shareholder is just as much a capitalist as the large, and much less likely to realize his responsibility for unselfish service."

"But the workers, too, have their responsibility. At present their thoughts are engrossed by a class war. Not only are they tempted to adopt war and its immoral practices, but they are fighting for the interests of one class only, not for the welfare of society as a whole. The workers must learn that they are serving the community, and the needs of the community must be paramount. The idea of unselfish service for the whole must replace that of selfish gain for an individual or a class."

## PROPOSAL BY IRISH DOMINION LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Horace Plunkett sends to the press on behalf of the original signatories to the Irish Dominion League, a letter in which it is proposed that the Imperial Parliament should acknowledge, by legislative act, the right of the Kingdom of Ireland to a measure of self-government within the Empire, equal to that enjoyed by the dominions overseas, and that thereafter a popularly elected constituent assembly should be immediately set up to determine the safeguards to be conceded to the people of northeast Ulster. If Ulster would be satisfied with provincial rights within an Irish dominion upon the Canadian or South African model, the league would favor a settlement on such lines. The Imperial Parliament would still have power to decline to give legislative effect to any arrangement made by the constituent assembly which did not provide the Ulster and other minorities with every security they could reasonably demand.

The league recognizes, as clearly as does the government, that the crux of a real settlement—that is, one which may, when there has been time for an examination, win the acceptance of a majority of Ireland—is Ulster and its pledges.

### STRIKES AND NATIONALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Major Harry Barnes, speaking on "Strikes and Fair Play" at St. Martin's Church-in-the-Fields, said that there was no effective relationship, except that they belonged to the same society, between any body of workers like the railwaymen or the miners and the general public.

As long as the public was outside industrial disputes and had no power to remedy grievances, they would simply have to take the consequences of being outside. The only way in which to get effective relationship was by nationalization. With regard to the proposal for compulsory arbitration, Major Barnes said that would put the Labor movement in the extraordinary situation that the unions would be in the same position as the individual working man of three or four hundred years ago who had to take the decision of a magistrate as to the condition of his labor. Until the public were prepared to take the place of private owners and nationalize undertakings, Major Barnes said, they would have to put up with the inconveniences arising from strikes.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SIX LETTER MEN  
AT WASHINGTON

Coach R. B. Rutherford Has  
Fine Lot of Last Year's Fresh-  
man Team to Choose From

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Practice un-  
der Coach R. B. Rutherford and assist-  
ant coaches was begun with the bas-  
ketball team of Washington University  
on the eve of the closing of the  
football season and Washington's  
prospects are regarded optimistically.  
Coach Rutherford has six of the letter  
men of last year and eight members  
of the 1918-19 freshman team, the city  
of St. Louis collegiate champions, are  
reporting in the squad.

Of last year's team, E. A. Marquard  
'20, center; P. C. McElwee '21, for-  
ward; D. O. Russell '20, forward; S. D.  
McCallum '20, guard; C. O. Kamp '20,  
guard; and G. H. Berger '20, guard  
will try for the varsity. With so many  
good men from last year's freshmen  
on the courts it is probable that but  
two of the six letter men will be able  
to make the team this year.

Among the freshmen of last year  
are Harold Lippert, a very capable  
center whose abilities may cause  
Coach Rutherford to place him at the  
pivot and move Marquard to one of  
the guards. Thomas and George  
Thompson; Oliver Krahe, the city's  
best guard for the past two years;  
Joseph Hausladen; and C. H. Hurd,  
the leading scorer on the freshmen  
are others who will make the strongest  
sort of competition. James Con-  
zelmann '22 is accounted one of the  
best floor guards in the Valley.  
Eight of the University football team's  
regulars are among the basketball  
candidates.

At the beginning of the year's work  
it appears that three of the squad of  
17 reporting are fairly certain of  
places. These men are Marquard,  
Lippert, and Hurd. Coach Rutherford  
states that Hurd is the best scoring  
forward he has ever seen and has been  
practicing for several weeks prior to  
the season's opening. He will have  
strong competition against McElwee,  
and Marquard is a veteran in the  
conference.

Coach Rutherford points out that  
this should be the hardest and most  
interesting basketball season the con-  
ference has had in many years as so  
many veterans and letter men are  
back in the colleges.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE  
ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
HANOVER, New Hampshire—Gradu-  
ate Manager H. G. Pender yesterday  
announced the Dartmouth College 1920  
football schedule, which is to consist  
of eight games, one date, September  
25, being still open. Syracuse Uni-  
versity, Holy Cross College and Tufts  
College appear on next year's slate,  
and play here on three successive  
week-ends, while Colgate University  
and Massachusetts Agricultural Col-  
lege will not oppose the Green next  
season. Cornell University, University  
of Pennsylvania and Brown University  
are to be met in New York, Philadel-  
phia and Boston, respectively. The  
schedule follows:

September 25—Open.  
October 2—Norwich University at Han-  
over; 9—Pennsylvania State at State  
college; 16—Holy Cross at Hanover; 23—  
Syracuse at Hanover; 29—Tufts at Han-  
over.  
November 6—Cornell at New York; 13—  
Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 20—Brown at  
Boston.

RUGBY PLAYERS TO  
HAVE BIG CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
BERKELEY, California—The rugby  
football team, representing Leland  
Stanford Junior University and the  
University of California, has been  
selected for the series of games to be  
played with the Canadians at Van-  
couver and Victoria, British Columbia.  
This tournament comes under the  
auspices of the Vancouver Rowing  
Club, which organization sent an in-  
vitation to Stanford. After the rugby  
game between Stanford and California  
was played at Berkeley December 6,  
and which resulted in a tie of 3 to 3,  
James Wiley, Stanford coach, decided  
to include California in the invitation,  
and this was approved of by the Van-  
couver Rowing Club.

On account of the mid-winter ex-  
amination in progress at both of  
the universities, it was questionable  
whether a first team would be avail-  
able even from the combined squads.  
However, at an exhibition game played  
on Stanford on the 13th of December,  
Coach Wiley, assisted by a man from  
Stanford and one from California,  
picked the players who will meet the  
Canadians. The following men were  
chosen to represent Stanford: R. L.  
Templeton, W. L. Rogers, J. B. Kelly,  
D. B. Carroll, C. W. Doe, Jr., J. C.  
Patrick, H. L. Wren, Reuben Ratner,  
J. K. Morris, C. A. James, J. S. Rich-  
ter, E. L. Hayes, P. G. Clark, and H. T.  
Lynn. The University of California  
men selected are C. L. Tilden, Jr.,  
captain of the Blue and Gold fifteen,  
Paul Mohr and John Hagozo, Jr.  
The aggregation will be known as  
the Stanford-California rugby foot-  
ball team. The games are scheduled  
to take place on December 25 and 27  
and January 1 at Vancouver, and the  
Victoria match will be played on the  
29th of December.

Coach Wiley stated that the Van-  
couver Rowing Club would select, for  
its team, the best rugby players from  
that section. James Wiley and W. H.  
Patterson, Stanford coaches, will accom-  
pany the team.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN  
NEW YORK IS PUT OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Tri-  
angular Intercollegiate Chess League,  
composed of the University of Penn-  
sylvania, Cornell University and the  
College of the City of New York, has  
been increased to four members by the  
addition of New York University, and  
has postponed its annual tournament  
at the Manhattan Chess Club until Fri-  
day morning, December 26. Teams of  
four will represent each college.

FOUR VETERANS  
AT IOWA STATE

Prospects of Turning Out An-  
other Missouri Valley Wrest-  
ling Championship Team Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
AMES, Iowa—Four veteran wrest-  
lers and a small host of aspirants for  
the Iowa State College wrestling team  
have answered the call of C. W. May-  
ser, director of athletics and wrest-  
ling coach. With a record of several  
successive championships in the Mis-  
souri Valley Conference and victories  
over a number of Intercollegiate Con-  
ference Athletic Association teams  
during the last few years to uphold  
again this season, the interest in the  
mat game is running high.

Judged by their performances of  
former years, the men with whom  
Coach Mayser will work show consid-  
erable promise of a well-rounded  
combination. Capt. W. A. Locking  
'20, P. M. Johnson '20, A. L. Birch '21,  
and A. H. Groth '22 have all held  
places on winning teams of the past.  
Captain Locking, in the 145-pound  
class, has already won two letters on  
the mat, and Johnson has the same  
record. Groth and Birch were on the  
team last year. In the 125-pound  
class the coaches will have C. L.  
Wright '20, a strong contender for the  
1918 team, and Harold Dickinson '22.  
Johnson is expected to take care of the  
155-pound division.

Captain Locking will have opposi-  
tion in the 145-pound class. He will  
have to defend his place against at  
least three men who have shown  
themselves to have skill on the mat.  
They are Harold Brenner '22, G. E.  
Schilling '21 and L. A. Clay '22.

Groth and E. G. McKibben '22, both  
experienced wrestlers, are trying  
out for the 155-pound class. Among  
the 175-pounders Birch is the man  
with most experience. R. N. Barker  
'21, who has put up a spectacular  
game at guard on the football team  
all season, is also expected to contend.  
The heavyweight class would seem  
in advance to offer the biggest prob-  
lem to the coaches. There is no man  
eligible for this class who has had  
any very extensive experience at the  
mat game. W. L. Zink '22, who played  
the opposite guard to Barker on the  
gridiron machine, is expected to try  
for a place.

Coach Mayser will be assisted in  
the drilling of the men by B. J. Fir-  
kins.

JUVENILES ENTER 32  
IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—With an  
entry list of 32 juniors and 14 boys,  
the indoor championships of the United  
States National Lawn Tennis Associa-  
tion opened Monday at the Seven-  
th Regiment Armory. Among the  
prominent entries from other  
places were A. H. Chapin Jr. of  
Springfield, Massachusetts; Travers  
le Gros of Syracuse University, and  
three players from Yale University.  
Vincent Richards, the present junior  
champion, and F. T. Anderson were  
also entered, through the energetic  
action of the manager, J. P. Allen. All  
but three of the first-round matches  
in both tournaments were played, as well  
as several second-round matches.  
Matches were held for le Gros, Chapin  
and A. J. Senior, who were delayed in  
arriving. All the favorites won with-  
out trouble. Jere Lange defeating one  
of the Yale trio, Benjamin Butter-  
worth. The only close match was be-  
tween David Caywood Jr. of this city  
and A. B. Sheridan, two of the sets  
going to Caywood figures. The summary:  
NATIONAL INDOOR JUNIOR CHAM-  
PIONSHIP—First round.  
P. T. Osgood defeated Irving Landau,  
6-2, 9-7.  
David Caywood Jr. defeated A. B. Sheri-  
dan, 6-8, 6-2, 9-7.  
Parke Cummings defeated J. A. Sichel,  
6-0, 6-2.  
A. L. Hopkins Jr. defeated S. K. Brad-  
ley, 6-3, 6-4.  
C. C. Hubbard Jr. defeated J. K. Sprague,  
6-3, 6-0.  
Kenneth Stoddard defeated Lionel Laf-  
kovitz, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.  
Abraham Baseford 3d defeated J. B.  
McKer, 6-2, 6-4.  
Vincent Richards defeated Milton Bern-  
stein, 6-2, 6-4.  
P. D. Hicks defeated W. M. Warner,  
4-6, 6-1, 6-1.  
L. B. Dailley Jr. defeated J. J. Tucker,  
3d, 6-0, 6-2.  
Jere Lange defeated Benjamin Butter-  
worth, 6-0, 6-4.  
William Aydelotte defeated W. R.  
Hicks, 6-1, 6-0.  
Henry Layne defeated John Steltz Jr.,  
6-2, 6-4.

Second round.  
A. L. Hopkins defeated Parke Cum-  
mings, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.  
NATIONAL INDOOR BOYS' CHAM-  
PIONSHIP—First round.  
Valentine Gresse defeated S. C. Crance  
Jr., 6-3, 6-1.  
W. P. Noble defeated Victor Bloom,  
1-6, 6-1, 6-1.  
G. H. Kuhn defeated S. J. Lonsdale,  
6-1, 6-1.  
Second round.  
W. E. Houghton defeated C. G. Hurd,  
6-2, 6-2.  
Louis Rouillon Jr. defeated G. H.  
Kuhn, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.  
C. M. Wood Jr. defeated I. B. Cohen,  
3-7, 6-2.

GEORGIA TECH  
WILL HAVE FIVE

Famous Atlanta School to Play  
Varsity Basketball This Win-  
ter for First Time Since 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
ATLANTA, Georgia—Georgia School  
of Technology will be an active con-  
tender in the Southern Intercollegiate  
Athletic Association championship in  
basketball for 1919-20. The team this  
season will be the first one to repre-  
sent Tech since 1915.

The initial call for practice work  
was issued in the early part of De-  
cember, and the great enthusiasm at  
the school for this sport was shown  
in the fact that about 100 candidates  
put in an appearance. The team lacks  
the support of some good players who  
are unable to join the five owing to the  
Tech rule that students are allowed  
only two signouts in athletics each  
year, which means that they may par-  
ticipate in only two varsity sports in a  
given year.

A couple of weeks of hard practice  
made it plain that the first five would  
be selected from among the following  
candidates for positions: F. M. Arm-  
istead '23, R. L. Doyle '21, Gilbert  
Frazier '21, J. B. Edwards '21, A. H.  
Stanton '22, O. G. Davis '22, E. L. Jenks  
'23, T. C. Coggins '23, J. B. Brewster  
'23, and A. R. Flowers '21.

Of this group of men who came out  
for the team, Frazier, Jenks, and Davis  
undoubtedly were the most promising  
prospects, and their work showed up  
to marked advantage during the try-  
outs. Jenks has been brought up on  
basketball, and though he nominally  
plays forward, he does as much or  
more guarding than any man on the  
team. For this reason he makes a par-  
ticularly valuable player for Tech.

Davis has been practically sure of  
his place from the start, because in  
addition to his ability as a guard, he  
is very keen on tossing the ball into  
the basket.

But it is Frazier whom Georgia Tech  
is counting on, perhaps more than any  
other player, to carry his team to  
many victories this season. Of all the  
men in the squad, he has had the most  
experience at basketball. He also  
plays forward with the Atlanta Ath-  
letic Club five, which will be enter-  
ing in the national basketball tournament  
in the spring. On account of his ex-  
perience, his speed, and his ability to  
put the ball into the basket, he is the  
most likely candidate for center on the  
Tech five.

Armistead is the only other serious  
contender for the position of center.  
He is probably the fastest man of the  
squad. Should he develop more abil-  
ity to toss the ball into the basket,  
he probably will be used regularly at  
center, in which event Frazier and  
Jenks will play forward.

Flowers was a member of the bas-  
ketball team at Davidson College, in  
North Carolina, before he came to  
Georgia to study at the School of Tech-  
nology. The other men for the team  
are all recruited from students who  
played basketball in some one of the  
preparatory schools or high schools  
of the State.

W. A. Alexander, assistant football  
coach, is coaching the basketball  
squad, and J. N. Guyon, who played  
halfback on the famous 1915 foot-  
ball team, on which James Thorpe  
played fullback, has been secured as  
assistant coach. The initial game will  
be played with the team from the Al-  
abama Polytechnic Institute on Janu-  
ary 10.

MANY VETERANS  
HAVE RETURNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PULLMAN, Washington—State  
College of Washington's basketball  
season in the Pacific Coast confer-  
ence will open January 30-31 with  
games with Leland Stanford Junior  
University at Palo Alto, California.  
On February 2-3 the State will meet  
the University of California at Berke-  
ley, California. Homeward bound  
from the South, the Washingtonians  
will meet the University of Oregon,  
at Eugene, February 5; Oregon Agri-  
cultural College, Corvallis.

The return games for the Oregon  
and California teams will open here  
February 20-21, with Oregon Agri-  
cultural College; February 24-25, Cal-  
ifornia. On March 5-6 the Washington  
State College quintet will play the  
University of Washington's basketball  
five, in Seattle. No return game for  
Pullman has been scheduled.

The team this year is strengthened  
by the return to college of Robert  
Moss and E. W. Copeland, both seniors  
and members of the championship  
team of 1916. Moss plays forward  
and Copeland guard. They were in  
the service for two years. Returned  
members of last year's team are Milo  
McIver '21, guard and forward; M. W.  
Rockey '20, Martell Kotula '20, and  
Howard Burgess '21. A quartet of  
sophomores carried over from last  
year's freshman team are Ralph Nash,  
forward; Harold Boucher, guard and  
center; H. E. Douglas, and E. B. Rath-  
bun. Another candidate is William  
King '21.

For several years the basketball  
five here has been lacking in the cen-  
ter position. McIver, whose real po-  
sition is guard or forward, was used  
last year at center. This year Coach  
J. F. Bohler will try to build up center  
with R. A. Cisna '22, King, and  
Boucher, all good material for this  
position.

PLAN FOR NEW MINOR LEAGUE  
GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Plans  
for the expansion of the Three-I Base-  
ball League and the formation of a  
new Central League were discussed  
here yesterday by A. R. Tearney, presi-  
dent of the former organization, who  
is promoting the new circuit.

FOOTBALL NOW  
PLAYED IN SPAIN

This Sport Is Becoming More and  
More Popular With the Span-  
ish People

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—This autumn and  
winter season there are signs that  
games will be more popular than ever  
in Spain and a good beginning has  
been made. There are three main  
forms of outdoor sport that are prac-  
ticed now. One of them is golf. The  
play continues evenly on the Madrid  
courses, and there are occasional  
competitions. Golf, however, does not  
closely occupy the public attention in  
the winter. The other two are pedes-  
trianism and association football. At  
present the interest taken in various  
aeroplanes affairs is very keen. One  
hears again in many places the pro-  
posal that it is time Spain took to  
herself public or semi-public swim-  
ming baths, so that in winter there  
would be a fine sort of sport available  
in the middle of cities and conducted  
in evenings when everybody could  
take part in or watch swimming  
races and water polo. Probably  
something in this direction will be  
done at the great centers in the  
course of the next year or two.

The football ("balompie") season  
has begun with emphasis. Some win-  
ters have gone by since the kind of  
football that is played in Britain un-  
der the laws of the football associa-  
tion was introduced into Spain, and  
the game immediately seized the  
fancy of the young athletes.

The early matches this season in  
different parts of the country have  
drawn large attendances of spectators  
and have been well contested, the  
opinion of those who know something  
about the game being that an appre-  
ciable improvement has been made  
over the starts of other seasons, and  
this has been, specially noticeable in  
the condition of the players who seem  
to have trained more and so made a  
more effective start.

Moreover, the opening of the season  
in Madrid was of a very remarkable  
character. The cry is going up every-  
where that Spain and Portugal should  
be more and more friendly and that  
with close cooperation they should do  
better for themselves in every way.  
Hitherto there has been no sort of  
association between the two peoples  
in sport, but this season was opened  
with a match at Madrid between the  
Madrid Football Club and the "Benfica"  
team, as it is called, from Lisbon.  
The Portuguese took part in two  
matches against the Madrid players  
and showed unexpectedly good form;  
in fact, they were the equals of the  
home side, who had expected a couple  
of easy victories. They were fast on  
the ball, and showed unmistakably  
good tactics and combination, the  
passing of their forwards being at  
times excellent. The Madrid side,  
which consisted of Hernandez, Manzanedo,  
Peris, Escalera, Ruelito, Muguiro, de  
Miguel, Bernabeu, Victor, Gonzalez,  
and Sansinenea, won the first match,  
but the Portuguese were at their best  
in the second and won by 2 goals to 1.

In the matter of pedestrianism,  
particularly cross-country running,  
which for long past has been partici-  
pated in with zeal by the Castilian  
youth, a good beginning to the season  
has been made by the Castilian Ath-  
letic Federation. A cross-country race  
of about six kilometers has been held  
for the Copa Marron, entries being  
restricted to members of the associa-  
tion. There were 17 entries, a con-  
dition being that they had not finish-  
ed in such a race before, or, if they  
had, that they had not finished in the  
first six. The winner was J. Serrano,  
who covered the course in 26m. 48.2-5s.  
The second man in was Francisco de  
los Infantes, and the third Adolfo Mar-  
tinez, the fourth Antonio Egidio, the  
fifth Manuel Marron, and the sixth  
Alejandro Gutierrez.

CAMBRIDGE EXPECTS  
STRONG GOLF TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
LONDON, England—Interest in golf  
recently has been largely centered in  
Oxford and Cambridge universities' trial  
games against club teams, and  
relative form indicates that the inter-  
varsity match next term will be close.

Cambridge began later than Oxford  
and did not hold their first trial  
amongst their own players until the  
third week in November when the  
best of rather patchy form was shown  
by the captain, C. P. Johnstone, of  
Pembroke, J. N. P. Humphries, Trin-  
ity, a brother of R. E. Humphries, the  
old Light Blue, J. S. F. Morris, Trin-  
ity, J. Walker, King's, W. L. Hope,  
Calus, and A. R. Lister, Trinity.

This try-out was held on the Royal  
Worlington and Newmarket Club's  
course at Worlington and on the same  
course, November 22, the varsity beat  
the club, in singles and foursomes by  
12 games to 6, winning 7 to 5 in the  
singles and 5 to 1 in the foursomes.  
Johnstone led the Cambridge team  
and had to meet J. Herbert S. Canon,  
at the very top of his form, the  
local player winning all of the first  
eight holes. He reached the team in  
23, and after winning by 9 and 7,  
finished the round in 79, a stroke  
under the professional record for the  
green, two strokes better than the  
amateur record, and six under bogey.  
Although Humphries did not have a  
runaway win, he showed himself to  
be a very powerful player, and the  
side generally, which includes half a  
dozen scratch or plus players, gave  
indications of being a particularly  
strong one.

Oxford have beaten Royal Wimb-  
ledon and Stoke Poges but lost to the  
Oxford and Cambridge Society and

Worplesdon, the last, however, the  
latest match which the Dark Blues  
have yet played, being a defeat by the  
odd game in nine singles in a match  
in which first-class play was seen on  
both sides. A fine performance was  
accomplished by J. B. Beck, New Col-  
lege, who, at Frilford Heath, not only  
set up a new record for the course of  
74, but equaled Harry Vardon's rec-  
ord. This round was done in a stroke  
competition for the club challenge cup  
so that there was no question of the  
player giving himself an apparently  
easy putt or two. Beck developed his  
game at Rye, but was not generally  
known until after his inclusion in the  
Oxford side. At the moment he and  
the captain, R. H. Wethered, Christ-  
church, are the strongest players on  
the team.

HARE AND HOUNDS  
OF OXFORD BEATEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—The Oxford  
University hare and hounds, who had  
not lost a match this season prior to  
November 22, lost on that day much  
as Cambridge had done a week be-  
fore when they too met the national  
champions, the Surrey Athletic Club.  
Oxford's side was rather weakened by  
the absence of the president, B. G. D.  
Rudd, while the Surrey team was  
strengthened by the return of the in-  
ternational champion, A. H. Nicholls,  
who finished first for the visitors;  
beaten only by that brilliant athlete,  
H. A. Montague of Magdalen. Mon-  
tague, who is undoubtedly a coming  
champion, ran well to cover the very  
heavy and hilly 7½-mile Oxford course  
in 44m. 57s., as against the 45m. 32s.  
of Nicholls, but the Oxonian was in a  
class by himself, for the next seven  
places were taken by the Surrey Club,  
who won by 20 points to 35.

The Cambridge University hare and  
hounds packed very well in their  
match against the Blackheath Har-  
riers at Cambridge, and won by 27  
points to 51. A. C. Telfer, Selwyn,  
the Cambridge captain, finished second,  
having covered the 6½-mile course in  
41m. 3s., his only victor being the  
Blackheath Harrier, A. C. Edwards,  
whose time was 40m. 47.2-5s. After  
Telfer came seven more varsity men,  
so that the Light Blues had an easy  
triumph.

The popularity of open road handi-  
caps was well shown at Isleworth,  
where the Thames Valley Harriers  
held a 3-mile race which drew 81  
starters. The winner was R. S. Chris-  
holm, of the Queen's Park Harriers,  
who, with an allowance of 1m. 25s.,  
had a handicap time of 14m. 49s.  
An inter-team contest incorporated with  
the individual event brought victory  
to the Thames Valley Harriers, with  
the lowest total of 34 points, the  
Queen's Park Harriers being second  
with 37 points, and the Belgrave Har-  
riers third with 38.

C. H. Ruffel, Highgate Harriers, the  
national champion, was at scratch,  
and finished twenty-fifth. Another  
back-marker, H. W. Payne, Woodford  
Green Athletic Club, accomplished the  
fastest actual time, covering the dis-  
tance in 15m. 18s., which, with his  
allowance of 20s., enabled him to take  
third place in the handicap.  
Ranelagh Harriers held their 3½-  
mile road race for the "Thomas" cup  
at Putney, where success went to R.  
Fielder, 2m. 20s. start, in 19m. 47s. The  
course for this event was altered in  
1915, and the time of the scratch man,  
Capt. H. M. Williams, who was third,  
ranks as the record. He covered the  
3½ miles in 19m. 55s.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
LONDON, England—The Manches-  
ter University soccer team proved its  
undoubted superiority over the Leeds  
United eleven recently, by defeat-  
ing the latter on their own ground by  
6 goals to 0. The Manchester center  
forward scored four goals. The Leeds  
team are not doing well in inter-  
varsity contests this season, and both  
rugby and association football honors  
in the Christie Shield contests seem  
likely to go elsewhere. On the other  
hand, Manchester have plenty of tal-  
ent at their disposal under both codes,  
for the rugby team contains several  
county men, and the association goal-  
keeper has been capped against Ire-  
land this season.

Liverpool University seems very  
strong on the soccer side this season,  
and has recently won two very sub-  
stantial victories against the univer-  
sities of Bangor and Sheffield. Against  
the former the margin was 5 goals to  
1, in the latter case it was 6 to 0.  
Followers of rugby football at the  
varsities have now something to talk  
over, for Cambridge, in a mid-week  
match in November, inflicted the first  
defeat of the season on the team from  
Guy's Hospital, who had previously  
beaten Oxford University at Oxford.  
The margin of victory was not great  
—8 points to 3, but it gave great sat-  
isfaction to the Light Blue supporters,  
who turned up in force to see the  
match that was regarded as the most  
important game before the inter-  
varsity fixture at Queen's Club.

His Royal Highness, Prince Albert,  
and Major Greig, the Scottish Inter-  
national rugby footballer, are going  
very strongly in the University hard  
court lawn tennis tournament,  
which is in progress at the time of  
writing. They have won their group,  
and should do well in the final. Prince  
Albert and Prince Henry play lawn  
tennis every fine afternoon, but the  
younger prince is not yet good enough  
for competition play.

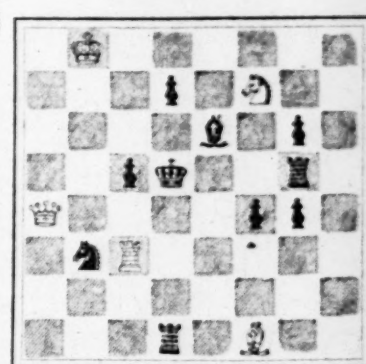
The victory of Alfred Swann, presi-  
dent of the Cambridge University  
Boat Club, in the final of the seventy-  
eighth race for the Colquhoun Sculls,  
or championship of the Cam, was very  
popular throughout the university, not  
only for his own sake, but because  
both his father and brother had won  
the event before him.

## CHESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

## PROBLEM NO. 115

By Godfrey Heathcote  
Black 10 pieces

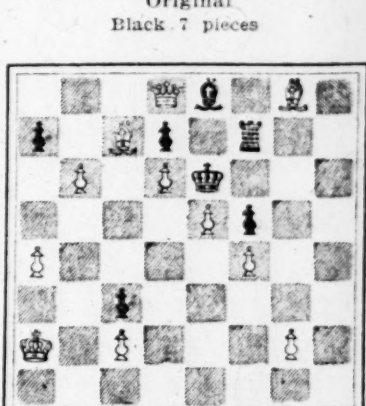


White to play and mate in 2 moves

## PROBLEM NO. 116

Composed especially for The Christian  
Science Monitor

By J. C. J. Wainwright  
Original  
Black 7 pieces



White to play and mate in 4 moves

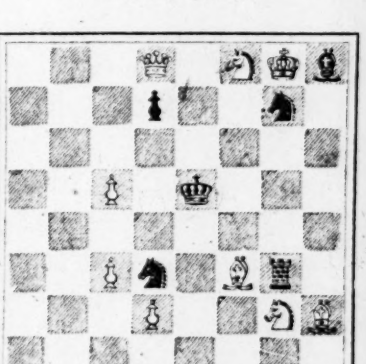
## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 115. 1. Kt-K6 Kt-K6  
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37. Kt-K6 Kt-K6  
38. Kt-K6 Kt-K6  
39. Kt-K6 Kt-K6  
40. Kt-K6 Kt-K6  
41. Resigns

## PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Showing a problem containing a  
cross check, but of which the main  
theme will be seen to be the "Self  
Block."

By C. G. Gavrilov  
Black 6 pieces



White to play and mate in 2 moves

## NOTES

The West Point Military Academy  
has decided to form a chess club, and  
the United States Naval Academy at  
Annapolis will be asked to take similar  
action in order that they may compete  
yearly with each other. This decision  
was reached after a visit by Hermann  
Helms, the editor of the American  
Chess Bulletin, which created great  
interest, since it was the only one  
wards.

of its kind since Pillsbury played  
blindfolded there 19 years ago. The  
exhibition consisted of a lecture and  
21 games simultaneously of which the  
expert won 19 and drew two.

A junior chess association (ages 14  
to 17) has been formed at Marshall's  
Chess Club, New York, with the follow-  
ing officers: President, Charles Ba-  
rasch; vice-president, Henry Tak-  
secretary and treasurer, Joseph Liv-  
ingston, 853 Third Avenue.

The sixty-seventh winter session of  
the City of London Chess Club is well  
under way with the following tourna-  
ments: the Gastineau (championship),  
Mocatta, Russell, and Barrett.

The results







## MUSIC

## English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Liverpool University announces a course of ten lectures on "Musical Appreciation" to be given by the newly-appointed lecturer, which are to be open to the public without fee. This is a step in the right direction, and may naturally be taken to imply that one at least of the new universities is wishing to take an active part in the furtherance of musical culture. The titles of Dr. Pollitt's lectures, "The Growth of Harmony," "The Construction of Melody," "Sonata Form," "Symphony," "Fugue," "Opera," etc., show a real intention of getting to the root of the matter and of instructing the public in those fundamental things that are usually taken for granted, although they are very little understood by the general.

A somewhat similar enterprise, though lacking the same academic support, exists in Manchester, where for a second winter an instructive series of "Children's" concerts has been arranged for the Saturday afternoons. At these concerts the scholars of the board schools are admitted free, 700 or 800 at a time. A short lecture is usually given first, and then simple but good music is provided. The first lecture was given by Mr. Geoffrey Shaw on "What is a Tune?" The lectures very frequently take the form of simple explanations of the after-music, and invariably add greatly to the enjoyment of the same. Mr. Rawdon Briggs speaks on quartet music, which he illustrates with the violin in his hand, and Captain Harford describes the aims of the song writers whose songs he sings. This kind of work is of the highest value, and might with advantage be widely extended.

In north Lancashire the objection to Sunday concerts is breaking down more quickly than in the more conservative towns of Manchester and Liverpool. Last Sunday a series of six concerts was inaugurated at Nelson, one of the most enterprising of the Lancashire manufacturing towns, with a population of 40,000. The concert was given at the Nelson Palace, which was crowded with a most enthusiastic audience. The orchestra of some 50 players, selected from the Hallé Orchestra, was led by Mr. Arthur Caterall, who also played solo. Mr. Herbert Brown was the singer, and Miss Kathleen Moorhouse, a very talented student of the Manchester College of Music, played solo cello. The people of Nelson are exceptionally fortunate in having a first-rate amateur conductor in Mr. C. H. Bateson, to whose skill and initiative the success of the scheme is mainly due. The Nelson concerts are exceptional even among Sunday concerts, inasmuch as they are held in the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, instead of the usual late evening hour after the closing of the places of worship. This is a step in the right direction, for it brings many people in the large towns under the influence of good music when otherwise they would be lounging about the streets. Only the best of music is given, and Mr. Tom Burke has promised to sing at one of the concerts. Other artists engaged are Miss Carrie Tubb and Miss Adela Verne. The Nelson concerts begin very appropriately with a hymn, in which the audience and orchestra take equal part.

The appointment of Dr. Walford Davies to the chair of music in the University of Wales is already bearing fruit. During the past week he has conducted at the Aberystwyth University College three instrumental concerts on successive days, collectively entitled, "Students' Orchestral Festival." The college itself is in process of forming an orchestra of its own, but, as Dr. Davies remarks, the first efforts to make good orchestral music are "as painful and cacophonous as the first efforts to found a state," and in the meantime an orchestra of professional players has been imported from London and Manchester to afford the students and their friends an opportunity of hearing great orchestral music worthily performed. The programs selected, from Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Wagner, and Elgar, with a violin, cello, and piano concerto in each one, were chosen with excellent judgment, and a novel and most admirable feature was introduced by Dr. Walford Davies himself, who, before each important number to be performed, gave a two minutes' exposition of the work. This plan not only obviates the need for an analytical program, but is of far more value to a general audience, which is only confused by illustrative passages of staff notation. Another excellent innovation was in allowing holders of serial tickets to be present at the daily rehearsals, which are much more instructive to the musical student than the concert itself. A repetition of this students' festival is promised at an early date if the financial part is assured. Assuredly all will wish prosperity to Dr. Walford Davies' plan for his local orchestra.

A new musical festival is to be inaugurated at Mountain Ash in Wales next May as a sort of challenge to the national Elsteddod. The Elsteddod has woven itself into the hearts of the Welsh people and this new attack on its inviolable supremacy is in itself an enterprise of some daring. From another point of view, however, and that the musical one, it is a sign that the Elsteddod is inadequate to meet the needs of the time and can only be commanded by those who desire genuine musical culture to increase. The announcement has been made that the London Symphony Orchestra has been engaged to take part in the new festival, and this in itself is significant of a desire to extend the scale and importance of the music performed at the Welsh festivals. For after all, though the choral music has been of the first quality, the general scope of the music has been of a very restricted range. Without an orchestra the richest field

of music cannot be broached, and no festival is complete that decides to dispense with one. The rich and populous towns of South Wales ought to organize their own musical resources on the most liberal scale. They are less clannish than the people of the north, but they claim that they are not less musical. It is to be hoped that the visit of the London Symphony Orchestra will fire their ardor to do something of a more permanent and abiding character for the advancement of music than can be accomplished by any migratory festival, however successful.

The O'Mara season of opera in Liverpool is drawing to the end of its sixth successive week and has enjoyed a run of great popularity. Like the work of the Carl Rosa opera, which is now touring the west of England, the O'Mara company has done excellent spade-work in preparing the ground for that national opera which Sir Thomas Beecham has so much at heart. These smaller opera companies do not always obtain the credit they deserve, but they are not only popular and prosperous, they also thoroughly deserve their success, because they have tried to educate their audiences. At one time changes were rung on a small number of popular favorites like "Marratana" and the "Bohemian Girl," but now a constantly increasing repertoire marks the enterprise of both companies and new and important works are added season by season. Among operas new to Liverpool during the past month, Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" deserves special mention. It is an early work of its composer and, but for its revival by the Beecham Opera Company, might never have been heard in the provinces at all; but, if the Beecham company can make a success of it, there is no reason why another company should not aspire to do the same thing. The success of the production justified Mr. O'Mara's enterprise and, though one cannot quite reconcile oneself to the fitness of the Abbé Prevost's beautiful story to operatic treatment, one can fully admit that Puccini's music has plenty of melody of the emotional kind and is cleverly scored.

Seattle's Symphony Orchestra  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SEATTLE, Washington.—Seattle has joined the community of American cities to support orchestras of symphony expression, and in circumstances which seem to guarantee the permanence of the organization, now numbering nearly 80 instrumentalists. The deficit naturally attaching to symphony giving has been underwritten by Seattle business and professional men.

Three concerts of the regular series and two of the "pop" series have been given at the moment of writing. Last year the orchestra, then somewhat smaller, occupied Masonic Temple. Acoustically it was inferior and the University of Washington was selected for the 1919-20 season. The choice turns out happily. Acoustically the auditorium is admirable, though its remoteness from many of Seattle's populous residential districts has an unhappy effect on attendance.

John Spargur, formerly concert master with Victor Herbert, is the conductor this season as last, and has a contract for at least two more seasons with the orchestra. His friends are many and warm, and partisanship in his favor runs high. The musicians, however, are not so unanimously enthusiastic, and Mr. Spargur's work is vigorously criticized in many quarters. His acquaintance with the classic scores, or perhaps it is his sympathy with them, is not abundant; at least, it is not revealed in his interpretations. Thus far he has offered Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Beethoven's seventh and Schumann's first in B flat. None of them has elicited the discriminating praise of students. His interpretation of the Schumann symphony consumed more than a half-hour, and was thus irritatingly slow and leisurely in the molto vivace and molto piu vivace sections of the scherzo with its "notorious" trills. The finale was likewise slow and an air of deliberation brooded even in the andante introduction, with its blasty brass motive of the opening measures. The interpretation, in short, seemed based on the gloomy rather than the verdant stanzas of Böttinger's verse that inspired the composer's muse. There was no visualization of Schumann's scheme as expressed to Wilhelm Taubert, who was to conduct the symphony in Berlin (in 1842): "The first entrance of trumpets I should like to have sound as though it were from on high, like a cry of awakening; then I should like to have revealed how everything begins to grow green, how a butterfly takes wing; and in the allegro, how all things come that in any way belong to Spring."

Beethoven's seventh symphony inspired much the same strictures, and Mozart's "Jupiter," especially in the marvels of its final movement, with its fugue and counterpoint and its tonal splendors, was inadequately performed and without either thrill or authority. It is apparently not in the classics that Mr. Spargur will bring the level of the Seattle Symphony orchestra up to that of the orchestras of San Francisco or Los Angeles. He is happier and more at home in modern music, for which it seems he has a closer feeling of affection. Charpentier's "Souvenirs of Italy," when played at the opening concert, made such an impression that its repetition at a later "pop" concert was demanded. But of Charpentier's work not much may be claimed as a test composition on which to judge a conductor's capacity. Similarly, the Dvořák "Carnaval" was nicely given, its brilliance being effectively presented in spite of a ragged quality of brass tone—the Seattle Symphony is unable to fill up its brass choir with the proper number of trumpets and is forced to the expedient of employing cornets.

The body of tone of the orchestra, as on the whole, better than it has, is on the three years of its

existence and concert goes are encouraged to believe that in time it may claim distinction with other orchestras of America. For the present there is felt the results of Mr. Spargur's unavoidable compromises in engaging players, for he has had to take what he could get in a market where the supply was pitifully inadequate to the demand, and with San Francisco and Los Angeles offering players larger salaries. In the wood wind section, the bassoon and clarinet are capable—the latter in particular being distinguished. The brass is but fair; the first violin section capable, under proper direction, of playing nearly anything with verve, or delicacy, passion or tenderness. The second violin section is not so good; but the average excellence is so far beyond that of last year when some of the violinists could neither play in time nor tune, that the patrons of the concerts are greatly encouraged and holding fast to the hope that the Seattle Symphony Orchestra will be supported with sufficient encouragement to keep it together for further correction and improvement.

## THEATERS

William H. Thompson Interviewed  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—"The struggles of the actor for recognition today are not what they used to be," William A. Thompson insisted over and over again to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the course of a chat back of the stage at the Broadhurst Theater, where Mr. Thompson is appearing in "The Crimson Alibi." "The public does not demand so much as it did in the days when it had Booth and Barrett, when their favorite was the elder Sothern, or Lotta, or Maggie Mitchell." He shrugged his shoulders, but there was nothing of the supercilious, "Those were the happy days," manner about him that many veteran actors affect. There is, perhaps, an excellent reason for this. He has been conspicuously successful both under the old and the new regime. He has been constantly before the American public for 55 years, except for brief tours abroad, and he has always been—and is now—a favorite.

Those Hard Work Days  
"If actors worked as hard now as we did with Ada Rehan, we would have real stars. We had wonderful parts then, in addition to wonderful training; we had parts that made us love to study. We played hundreds of roles while we were still young, and it was only after distinguishing ourselves in these trials that we were considered 'star material.' Reputations were based on years of accomplishment and a great range of roles, but now—powerful backing, one long run, and society patronage can make a star. It's the backing most of all that counts; that's not only in the theater, though, is it? Isn't this the age of advertising?" And he turned the conversation away from the theater for the moment. "The manager must not be blamed for giving the public what it wants," he went on to say. "Joseph Pulitzer found out long ago that our uptown millionaires who dined at home in elegant surroundings loved to dash into a little down-town stall at noon and order ham and eggs. That determined the policy of his newspaper years later. He gave the people a 'ham and eggs' version of the day's news. Now, few of us demand a newspaper printed in pure English, so why should we cavil at the theatrical producer who merely adopts the same methods?" His laughter was infectious; for the moment he seemed to forget what it meant to him to give up playing the great roles that have been his.

"It is hard on the actors, though," he continued, growing serious again. "They get little satisfaction, often none. They get only their pay. That is no small item nowadays, but it doesn't make up for the glory there was in working toward new parts. Actors lived entirely for their art when I was young; there was none of this going about in society. The theater was their whole life."

Changed Social Aspect  
"Too much personal friendship between the audience and the actors has been detrimental. It discourages truly great characterizations, for the public won't reward sinking into character. They want a favorite actor to play himself at all times. Part of the blame is the actor's, for so often he takes the public much too seriously. Instead of developing his art, he strives to cover up deficiencies in it by making friends with his audience. Frankly, I don't like that at all. The actor is not entitled to go beyond the curtain; his place is on the stage."

But Mr. Thompson is seldom critical beyond a single remark. His sense of humor seems to walk in and take possession. "Possibly," he added, "the old fashioned prejudice against stage folk was an excellent thing for the stage. Society would have none of us, and I believe that the theater profited immeasurably by our being cut off from everything else. Today, with that curious prejudice removed, there are too many interests open to us. The theater, with some young actors I know—very successful ones, too—is just sort of an adjunct to their social life."

"Applaud me when I am made up—let me alone off stage, if you like my work. I cling to my old ideals of the theater, but I advise young people who have their reputations yet to make to use the methods of today, and advertise."

While talking, Mr. Thompson betrayed a strong impulse to act out all explanations. Sometimes he would rise from his chair and, stalking up and down, give, without benefit of make-up, the characterization about which at the moment he was talking. At the age of 20 he had played 300 parts—mostly Shakespearean—and since that time his fund of experience

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has been so rich that he has at his command a veritable gallery of well-beloved characters.  
No account, however brief, of Mr. Thompson's views on the theater would be complete without mentioning motion pictures. Long after his first picture, which was rather in the nature of an experiment for him, producers urged him to give up his stage engagements and stay with them. In the face of that success he insists that the following story sums up his view: A young motion picture actor, on being presented to an older actor, whom he had long admired, remarked: "I see that you, too, are acting in motion pictures." "Acting!" the older one sputtered. "My dear good man, what has acting to do with motion pictures?"

**OUTPUT OF CANADIAN COAL**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In a report on the coal trade of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1919, it is noted that shortly following the signing of the armistice there came a big slump of industrial activity throughout the world, and owing to the mildness of the weather the limitations on shipments from the United States to Canada were removed. The shipments of anthracite coal for the year totaled 4,752,677 net tons, while the figures for bituminous coal were 17,331,177 net tons. Of the bituminous tonnage over 6,000,000 tons came in by way of the lake routes and some 9,000,000 by rail. The larger portion of the anthracite tonnage, or close on 4,000,000 tons, came into Canada by rail. For the calendar year 1918, the total output of Canadian coal was 15,181,481 net tons, as against some 14,485,800 tons for the previous year. The output for the year ending March 31, last, was 14,491,383 net tons, which was valued at \$70,138,293.72.

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Real Galle, Saxe E. W., 10/11.

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Pure Silk throughout, 17/11.  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

**"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"**  
IN NEW YORK CITYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Eastern News Office

John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," historical play in six scenes, presented at the Cort Theatre, New York, under the direction of William Harris Jr., with scenery and costumes by Livingston Platt; evening of December 15, 1919. The cast:

Chronicle.....Leonard Mudie  
Hume.....Charles Fleming  
Cuffey.....Thomas J. Keogh  
Hume.....Florence Johns  
Mrs. Lincoln.....Winifred Hanley  
Mr. Lincoln.....Frank McGlynn  
Tucker.....Forrest Davis  
Hind.....Thomas Valden  
Price.....Duncan Cherry  
Macintosh.....Penwood Watkins  
White.....Charles S. Gilpin  
Seward.....John S. O'Brien  
Jennings.....William R. Randall  
Hawkins.....Conrad Gutzon  
Hay.....Paul Byron  
Messenger.....J. Philip Jerome  
Salmon Chase.....Frank E. Jamison  
Montgomery Blair.....Ernest Bostwick  
Simon Cameron.....Herbert Curtis  
Caleb Smith.....Joseph Reed  
Barnes Hook.....William A. Norton  
Gideon Welles.....Alfred Moore  
Mrs. Goliath Blow.....Mary Horne Morrison  
Mrs. O'Leary.....Jennie A. Eustace  
William Cullen Bryant.....Charles S. Gilpin  
Stanton.....David Landau  
General Grant.....Albert Phillips  
Aide to General Grant.....George Williams  
William Scott.....Raymond Hackett  
General Meade.....Frank Ginter  
General Lee.....James Durkin  
John Wilkes Booth.....J. Paul Jones

NEW YORK, New York—Extended discussion of the biography, in dramatic form, which John Drinkwater has written of Lincoln, the Civil War President, was given in The Christian Science Monitor on March 18, 1919, a short time after the work was taken from its place of origin, Birmingham, England, and introduced upon the stage of London. But notwithstanding all that was said of it in connection with performances before the British public, much may not doubt be appropriately said now, when it has been submitted to the approval of the American public. Inasmuch as it portrays the man whom the suffrage of time seems likely to vote the greatest of his country's heroes, the man who was chief in defending the Constitution of the United States against the powers of slavery, and who opposed and defeated secession with the sword, it rather necessarily challenges comment from the American standpoint.

**Mr. Drinkwater's Portrait**

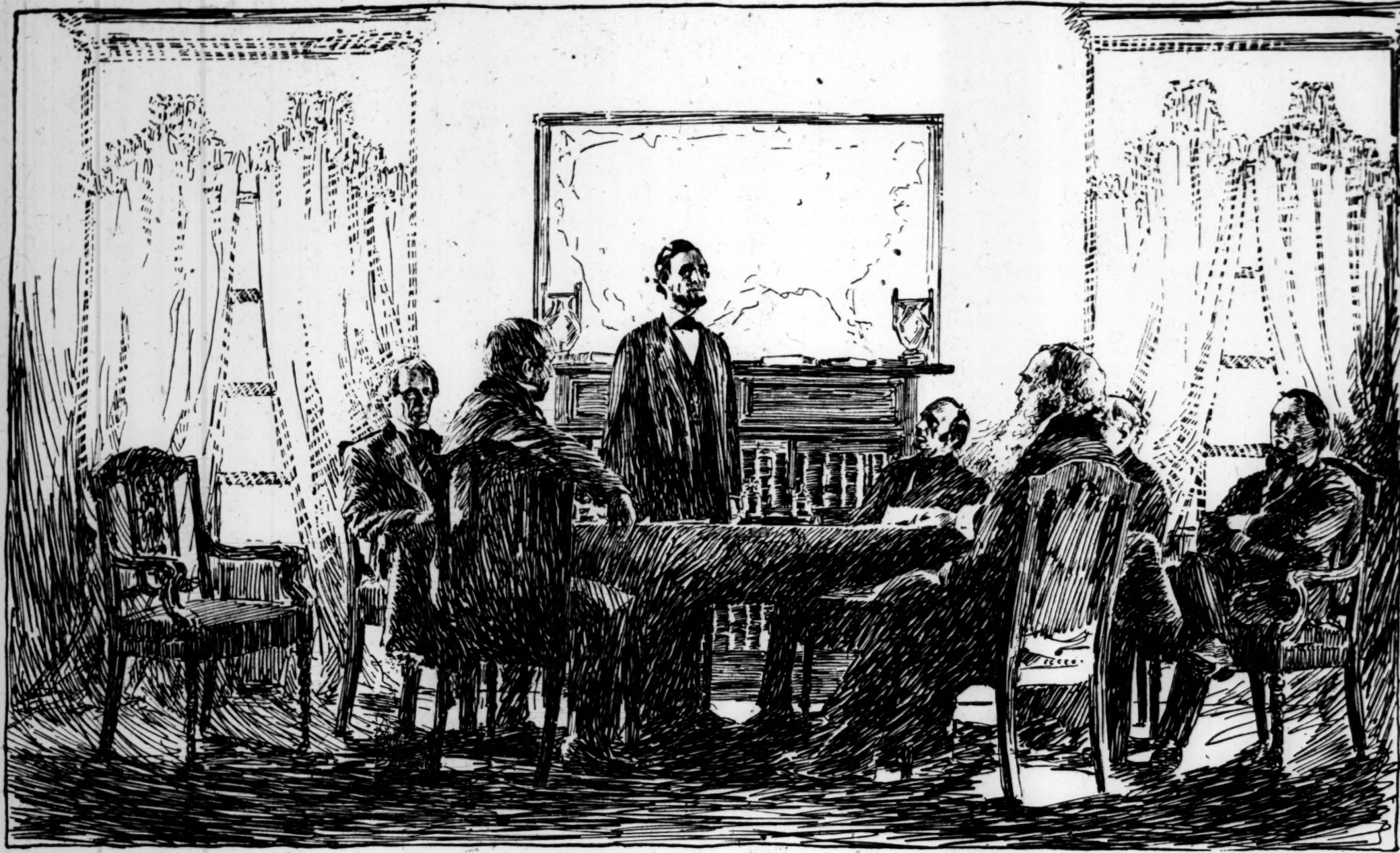
In a certain sense, however, comment on the subject from the western side of the Atlantic is superfluous. For not long ago, only two years or a little more, two groups of representative Americans fell out with each other quite irreconcilably in regard to the Emancipator; one group taking the view that although he was devoted wholeheartedly to the cause of democracy, he was nevertheless a man of dignified—even distinguished and elegant—bearing, and the other group taking the view that he was not only a man of the people in his feelings, but that he was so moreover in his looks and actions, wearing cap-a-pie the armor of rough manners. The occasion of the controversy was a statue, a gift from America to England, to stand in a conspicuous place in London. And while the citizens of Chicago, Cincinnati, and other quarters of the United States were disputing over what sort of effigy they should authenticate as their idea of Lincoln, to behold, a certain poet and dramatist having charge of a theatrical company in Birmingham settled their quarrel for them, as though to say: "Here he is; a man, indeed, of the frontier and of the nation at the same time, but one who directs himself to your heart and intelligence rather than to your eye."

Not that the man from Birmingham should be given the credit altogether for showing forth the veritable Lincoln. To be exact about it, the British answer to the question as to what manner of person was he who spoke the words at Gettysburg, lay in the pages of the book on Abraham Lincoln by Lord Charnwood, published before the statue controversy began. Drinkwater has simply made a pencil-drawing after Charnwood's large canvas. Accordingly, anybody who has essential objections to offer must go farther up the line than the playwright and must seek satisfaction from the historian.

**Large Implications**

In a larger way, the Drinkwater piece does not deal with Lincoln more than it does with any other American President, or that does with any other type of political leader who is popularly chosen, whether President or Prime Minister; nor does it deal with the war for the preservation of the American Union more than it does with any other war in which men have sought to define the meaning of justice. There is no mystical or impressionistic clasp in the play from first scene to last, and yet neither Maeterlinck nor Dunsany ever wrote anything of deeper symbolic meaning.

But to consider actualities, the play is in six scenes, disclosing Lincoln at his house in Springfield, Illinois, in 1860 when he accepts the nomination for the presidency; at the White House in Washington just as the war breaks out, again at the White House when the tide is turning in favor of the North and Lincoln decides upon issuing the Emancipation Proclamation; next at General Grant's headquarters when General Lee surrenders, and finally at Ford's Theatre the night when Lincoln is assassinated. Rather remarkably, in the light of the play's subject, only half of these scenes are political, the other half being social. With extraordinary skill the author has brought about this balance of dramatic motives; and if he has been compelled to set aside Charnwood's book on occasion and resort to his imagination in order to save the equipoise, that is nothing against him. Each of the political scenes has its strong moment of char-



Cabinet meeting episode in John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

acter disclosure, the first of these moments being that in which Lincoln rebukes Seward for trying to negotiate a withdrawal of the Union troops from Fort Sumter without consulting him; the second the moment of Lincoln's signing the Emancipation Proclamation against the advice of his Cabinet; the third that in which the President, just before the last battle of the war, sets free a soldier who has been sentenced by court-martial. Of the three social scenes, the first two are discursive, and they avoid concentration of interest. In the scene at the house of the Lincolns in Illinois, the dramatist endeavors to reproduce in outline the Charnwood idea of Mrs. Lincoln; in the scene in a White House reception room, he illustrates the pathetic and the ironical aspects of war in a couple of women, one of whom has lost a son on the field, and the other of whom has got wealthy out of government contracts. The third of the social scenes, which is the final scene of the play, contains merely a straightforward staging of the deed done by John Wilkes Booth. In it, history, drama, and poetry become as choirs of an orchestra which sing a tragic song but end on a note of triumph.

Some plays are of such excellent dramaturgy that good acting of them seems inevitable. Mr. McGlynn in the rôle of Lincoln, presents a striking portrait, one might almost say, because he cannot help it. Make up the face and dress up the figure after the style of the Lincoln photographs and wood cuts then go on the stage and speak the words of Mr. Drinkwater's text, and the thing is done. But probably neither Mr. McGlynn nor his predecessor in the part in England, Mr. Rea, nor for that matter Mr. Drinkwater himself when he, substituting for Mr. Rea, took the part, found it an easy task. Illusion has to be sustained long and intensely too. In the Cort presentation, this never falters, whether in the case of the principal actor or in the case of the many subsidiary ones. "I was myself present at the surrender of Lee," said a veteran of the Civil War at the close of one of the matinees. "I was in a Pennsylvania regiment, and I was on the skirmish line when Meade came to Grant's headquarters." The veteran talked as though the scene in the play and the morning on the skirmish line were one and the same thing.

**THEATRICAL NOTES**

Ian Hay's farce, "Tilly of Bloomsbury," is to be presented soon in New York City by A. H. Woods, by arrangement with Grossmith and Laurillard, who produced the piece in London. In the American cast will be O. P. Heggie, Miss Eva LeGallienne, Lawrence Grant, George Giddens, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, Miss Gipsy O'Brien, Miss Nellie Hodson, and Frank Hector.

Haddon Chambers' comedy, "Passers-By," is to be made into a picture play by J. Stuart Blackton. The productions of the Swedish Biograph Company are soon to be distributed regularly in the United States.

Piner's comedy, "The Big Drum," is to have its first performances in the United States next week at the Copley Theater, Boston, by the Henry Jewett resident company.

The Boston Community Players will open their third season with performances in Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse of three one-act plays, on the evenings of December 29 and 30, the second performance being public. The plays are: "How Con Cragan Willing Himself a Piece of Land," "The Clod," and "Coming Home."

**"PICCADILLY JIM"**  
IN NEW HAVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Stuart Walker presents "Piccadilly Jim," a comedy in a prologue and three acts by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse; presented at the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Connecticut, December 15, 1919. The cast:

Bayliss.....James Kearney  
Mrs. Bingley-Crocker.....Beulah Bondy  
Mr. Bingley-Crocker.....Edgar Stehl  
Jimmy Crocker.....Gregory Kelly  
Mrs. Clarkson.....Clare Weldon  
Anne Chester.....Ruth Gordon  
J. Worsley Ford.....Frank Connor  
Davis Mitchell.....Graham Velsey  
Mrs. Peter Pett.....Elizabeth Patterson  
Mrs. J. Worsley Ford.....Grace Hayle  
Ogden Ford.....Burford Hampden  
Mrs. Barnes.....Ruth Copley  
Miss Pegram.....Dora Matthews  
Peter Pett.....William Sampson  
Susan Trimble.....Catherine Proctor  
Alan Cootes.....Fred Tidestrom

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Almost a new category of drama is needed in which to classify "Piccadilly Jim." Its origins are more obvious: popular magazine fiction plus the earlier influence of Mr. George M. Cohan were its inspiration. And it is amusing in effect, albeit this effect is of a somewhat obvious kind. It is neither as deep as a well, nor, fortunately, as broad as a barn-door. In fact, on the latter score, it is without a single word of offense. That alone stamps it as a novelty among present-day farce-comedies. But it is also a comedy of manners and contains, likewise, more than a hint of that five-year-old antique the crook-play with its turns and tricks. Added to all this are apocryphal lines enough to furnish forth a winter's tale to be told around the corner grocery stove. In short, it is an amusing example of opportunism in dramatic technique, the story constantly taking such new tones and directions as the wit of the authors could devise to keep it going. And it does go—as far, apparently, as it was meant to.

The story ranges from the simple to the complex. Piccadilly Jim is the spoiled son of wealthy parents who have undertaken a social siege of London. Upon a certain evening he has accepted the challenge of a friend and wheeled home a perambulator. This vehicle is discovered to contain a baby, and Jim is totally unable to remember the house before which he found the baby carriage standing. As he was certain it was empty at the time he had not considered this detail important. His friend, called upon the telephone, can offer no further help than to inform Jim that it was a house where a black cat washed its paws on the doof-step. But this situation of amusing possibilities has been introduced to serve only as a motive. The discovery of the contents of the carriage determines Jim to return to America to seek his fortune.

The next scene begins with amusing genre studies in an employment agency in New York. We have the humors of a peripatetic Irish cook and of the inexperienced Miss Chester, with no resources save a college education, in search of a position as governess. To these is added Jim, also looking for work. Jim has already made the acquaintance of Anne—Miss Chester—in the intricacies of the New York traffic. Now come Mr. and Mrs. Ford, separately, one to find a governess, the other a tutor for their son who for some reason lives, contrary to his parents' wishes, with his uncle and aunt in Morristown. Miss Chester is engaged and the disappointed Mr. Ford resolves that the only way he can obtain his wishes is to hire Jim to kidnap the boy, Ogden. Jim is to be invited to Morristown as a famous English poet.

In Morristown Jim finds himself a literary lion—a champion of free

verse. There was opportunity for much amusing satire here—a chance which the authors overlooked in their desire to impress upon the audience their most sincere conviction that any literary work containing any intellectual element must of necessity be both dull and incomprehensible. Therefore this note is constantly repeated and the actual possibilities of the situation are passed by. From now on the plot grows steadily more complicated until simple narrative can do no further justice to it.

Ogden is a precocious enfant terrible; his uncle has invented a marvelous high-explosive, a tube of which he keeps in the safe; the housemaid is a detective; and a real cook, Alan Cootes, arrives to steal the secret of the explosive. Out of this mixture comes a rapid train of cross-purposes, many of them funny. The plan to kidnap Ogden becomes entangled with Cootes' desire to steal the explosive. He believes Jim to be after the secret formula and hence regards him as a rival. All is put right, after a night of alarms, by the arrival of Ogden's parents, the unmasking of the crook, the offer of a partnership in the explosive business to Jim, and the latter's conquest of Miss Chester. A little breathless, perhaps, but as has been said, quite amusing.

Mr. Gregory Kelly as Jim carries it all away upon his own shoulders, although he lacks the material he had to work with in "Seventeen." And Miss Ruth Gordon's lisp and ingenuously of manner have lost none of their charm. Her Anne Chester is everything that the text permits. As for the rest of the company, Mr. Walker has not as yet drilled them, except for rare flashes into that excellence of ensemble acting which has been characteristic of his other productions. In two or three instances certain rôles have been miscast. Ogden, for example, is a precocious child, but the illusion is not heightened by having this part played by an actor with a blue chin and maturity of facial expressions. Time will probably correct many of these details, among which crudity of make-up, in more than one case, unquestionably needs attention. Even with these blemishes, however, the laughter of the first-night audience gave sure indication that "Piccadilly Jim" will be a popular success.

**NEW COMEDY AT**  
**ULSTER THEATER**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—A two-act comedy was produced by the members of the Ulster Theater company for the first time recently. "The Lone Man" is by Charles K. Ayre, the author of "The Skipper's Submarine," which has been successful. The situations which result from the Lone Man's distrust of womankind are full of humor. Daniel McKnight is a County Down fisherman, and is a confirmed misogynist. In his youth he had brought about a match between a neighbor named Morgan and a woman who turned out a virago, with the result that Morgan became an enemy, and finally disappeared. Thed one day there arrives at McKnight's house a smart American who announces that he is the representative of a firm of New York lawyers and has to inform him of the terms of Morgan's will. This is to the effect that Morgan forgives him, and leaves him his fortune, amounting to £5000, but on the condition that he marries the widow. In the event of either party refusing to comply, the money is to go to the other. The end of the play is not quite so satisfactory as the remainder, where it turns out that the American gentleman is no other than Morgan himself, who is still seeking revenge.

**LONDON REVIVAL**  
**OF "SAKUNTALA"**

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England—"Sakuntala," a classic drama of India, written about 1500 years ago by a great Indian poet and dramatist called Kalidasa. Whilst it will scarcely rank as one of the world's great dramas of fate, tragedy, of error, or comedies of character, it should certainly take its place as one of the world's beautiful love stories.

The play was revived under the auspices of the Society of the Union of the East and West. The main object of this society, as defined in a note on the program, is the establishment of a meeting place for the East and the West, on the fields of art, philosophy, literature, drama, etc. "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," has been sung by a great writer; but they have met, all the same, and one of their meetings took place over a note on the program, is the establishment of a meeting place for the East and the West, on the fields of art, philosophy, literature, drama, etc. "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," has been sung by a great writer; but they have met, all the same, and one of their meetings took place over a note on the program, is the establishment of a meeting place for the East and the West, on the fields of art, philosophy, literature, drama, etc.

Good Acting Version  
The construction of the play falls very much within the confines of our own canons of dramatic art; indeed, very much more so than some of our own masterpieces. The action starts at once and moves splendidly, quickly, and there is a grand economy of means to the end. There is not a redundant character in the play. The dialogue is not too prolix. Characters do not talk at very much greater length than they would in similar situations of the stage. This is especially seen in the beautifully written love scenes. Of course it is possible that they may have been "cut" by the translator or producer, but as played, they were certainly models of what such scenes should surely be.

The characterization of the play is not only remarkably true to western life, but also to western theatrical tradition. The handsome, ardent King; the old hermit (heavy father); the touchy sage, whose vanity so effectually destroys his sense of justice; and above all, the King's jester and companion, Muthava. He is a typical self-indulgent, nimble-minded, fat man, a sort of miniature Falstaff. This character was admirably played by Bruce Winslow, whom we should like to see as Falstaff. He was, perhaps, the best performance in a play which was, on the whole, very well acted.

Miss Thorndike's Acting  
Miss Sybil Thorndike's Sakuntala was as painstaking and careful as everything that we get from this very promising actress. By that we mean that she has very often given us very good things, and that we will soon expect great things. That she has real observation, as well as talent, was shown in her clever rendering of an eastern girl's movements and methods of walking. She also succeeded in conveying quite remarkably the native innocence, girlishness, and utter ignorance of any "modern inventions." But Miss Thorndike must beware lest she fall into the habit of chanting instead of speaking blank verse.  
The play was well produced by Mr. Lewis Casson, and the scenery cleverly designed, and suggested by Bruce Winslow, who is evidently an all-round

artist, and had much to say to the success of the production. The last scene was especially good. The Golden Peak was suggested in a somewhat futuristic manner, which may or may not have had the effect of pervading the theater with the clear, bracing atmosphere of a mountain top, but pervaded it most certainly was. Altogether a very beautiful and interesting production.

**PLAYS AT NOUVEAU**  
**THEATRE LIBRE**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The fourth spectacle of the Nouveau Théâtre Libre which was founded by Pierre Veber, was composed of two comedies, "Aux Oubliettes," and "La Maison Epargnée." In "Aux Oubliettes" Mr. Violette, the author, has bitterly attacked the rule of the Assistance Publique, by which a child "arrested" by this vast official charitable organization, belongs before all to the Assistance. In a picturesque first act, he showed the many intricate difficulties which confront those parents who through remorse or by finding themselves in better cir-

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Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 9, 10.  
Detroit, Mich., Week of Jan. 12.  
Cleveland, O., Jan. 19.  
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 20.  
Toronto, Ont., Week of Feb. 2.  
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Feb. 12, 13, 14—Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, N. Y.  
Week of Feb. 16—Princes Theatre, Toronto, Can.  
Week of Feb. 23—Star Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.  
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cumstances wish to rescue their children from the oubliettes—dungeons—in which the law has placed them.

In the second act, the young author, who appears sincerely indignant at the many injustices perpetrated in the name of society, has traced a very simple but touching picture of the real mother who, too late, strives to win back her child from the woman who has cared for her for years, and who has thus become its true mother.

Mr. Violette possesses a good command of structure and dialogue, and although his play presents the defect of being based upon an article of the code, or on a rule, which, suppressed, suppresses also the reason of the play. The applause indicated that the next play of the young author will be awaited with much sympathetic interest.

Mr. Jean Jacques Bernard in "Maison Epargnée" has written a doleful tale in which the war element is dominant. A French village has been methodically destroyed by the Germans during their forced retreat after the battle of the Marne. One house alone has been spared, that of Fabien Costile. . . . During the invasion, Fabien had replaced the Mayor who had fled, and the curé who had been killed. He defended, as best he could, his fellow villagers against the exactions of the German kommandant, whom he was obliged to lodge, to feed and to care for. When about to leave, the German tells Fabien that he will be rewarded for his services and indeed the dust raised by the retreating regiment has hardly subsided when a general conflagration breaks out in the village. All the houses, the picturesque grey farms, the humble green-doored cottages are burned to the ground. One house alone remains standing, that of Fabien.

Gradually, when the French troops occupy the village, Fabien feels himself surrounded by suspicion and hatred. His house was spared—this is, alas! a sufficient reason for the peasants whom he has unceasingly helped to hate him. They declare him to be a spy, whilst the cowardly Mayor, who had fled before danger, is welcomed joyfully by all the village. Despairing and tormented by all the hostility that he feels directed against him, Fabien ends by doubting whether he ever did his duty, and he at last sets fire to the spared house, which seems to accuse him.

This second fire was rather unnecessary and unnatural. Mr. Jean Jacques Bernard's play is undeniably characterized by the rather high-flown, imaginative qualities of youth, but the skill he has revealed in the manner the plot is constructed and developed, the rapidity of the dialogue and the variety of the characters allow one to predict that Mr. Jean Jacques Bernard will be a not unworthy successor to his father.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine

I was on my way home from San Francisco to Yokohama, when in a very desultory and gradual manner I became acquainted with Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. The steamer, on which I was making a moderately rapid passage toward the land of the legends and the lacquered box, carried a fair complement of passengers, most of whom were Americans; and, among these, my attention was attracted from the very first day of the voyage to two middle-aged women who appeared to me very unlike the ordinary traveler or tourist. At first sight they might have been taken for farmers' wives who, for some unusual reason, had determined to make a voyage across the Pacific; but, on closer observation, one would have been more apt to suppose that they belonged to the families of prosperous tradesmen in some little country town, where, besides the arts of rural housewifery, there would be opportunities of becoming acquainted in some degree with the ways and manners of the outside world. They were not of that order of persons who generally take first-class passages on steamships, but the stateroom occupied by Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine was one of the best in the vessel; and although they kept very much to themselves, and showed no desire for the company or notice of the other passengers, they evidently considered themselves quite as good as anyone else, and with as much right to voyage to any part of the world in any manner or style which pleased them.

Mrs. Lecks was a rather tall woman, large-boned and muscular, and her well-brown countenance gave indications of that conviction of superiority which gradually grows up in the minds of those who for a long time have had absolute control of the destinies of a state, or the multifarious affairs of a country household. Mrs. Aleshine was somewhat younger than her friend, somewhat shorter, and a great deal fatter. She had the same air of reliance upon her individual worth that characterized Mrs. Lecks, but there was a certain geniality about her which indicated that she would have a good deal of forbearance for those who never had had the opportunity or the ability of becoming the thoroughly good housewife which she was herself.

These two worthy dames spent the greater part of their time on deck, where they always sat together in a place at the stern of the vessel which was well sheltered from wind and weather. As they sat thus they were generally employed in knitting, although this occupation did not prevent them from keeping up what seemed



The old cross of the Chepe, London

## And Another Chepe Came

One of London's most ancient highways was the old High Street or market of the Chepe, where Edward the First erected the cross which looked down upon the busy traffic of goldsmiths, mercers, bakers, pepperers, and the other traders, whose sheds and little shops congregated so thickly about it. Sturdy fellows were these traders of the Chepe with a robust delight in "scraps," whether, maybe, with the candlemakers, the offensive fumes of whose trade so exasperated them that, in their wrath, they caused the sudden expulsion of seventeen unfortunate makers of "dips," or with the Lombards and other foreign traders, with whom the goldsmiths had many a combat, culminating in an historic one on "Evil May Day," when Henry the Eighth was King. "Trade Searches" lighted bonfires in the Chepe, for which "bad and cheating Hates," illicit nets, short-measured fish panners, and other spurious imitations provided the fuel.

From the base of the old cross all royal proclamations were proclaimed, while past it marched the endless pomp of the age of pageantry, when the Chepe, richest of the City's thoroughfares, was made gorgeous with flags and banners. As years went on, the Chepe became very rich, the stately houses of the merchants sprang up on every side, and the days were left far behind when it was forbidden, under dire penalty, to "scour pots in the roadway of the Chepe." The glittering shops of Goldsmiths' Row, described as "tenne faire dwellings uniformly built, four stories high," "beautiful to behold and glorious of appearance," became the Chepe's chief attraction; but the market lingered on to the annoyance of the mighty, who dubbed the poor stall holders as "marvellous obstinate and refractory to all good ideas."

"If, then, we prefer to meet danger with a light heart, but without laborious training, and with a courage which is gained by habit and not enforced by law, are we not greatly the gainers?" And thus too our city is equally admirable in peace and in war. For we are lovers of the beautiful, yet simple in our tastes, and we cultivate the mind without loss of manliness. Wealth we employ, not for talk and ostentation, but when there is a real use for it. To avoid poverty with us is no disgrace; the true disgrace is in doing nothing to avoid it. An Athenian citizen does not neglect the state because he takes care of his own household; and even those of us who are engaged in business have a very fair idea of politics. We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs, not as a harmless, but as a useless character; and if few of us are originators, we are all sound judges of a policy."—Jowett's translation of Thucydides.

## The Wanderings of Usheen

A foaming tide  
Whitened afar with surge, fan-formed  
and wide,  
Burst from a great door marred by  
many a blow  
From mace and sword and pole-axe,  
long ago  
When gods and giants warred. We  
rode between  
The seaweed-covered pillars, and the  
green  
And surging phosphorus alone gave  
light  
On our dark pathway, till a countless  
flight  
Of moonlit steps glimmered; and left  
and right  
Dark statues glimmered over the pale  
tide  
Upon dark thrones.  
Tying the horse,  
We climbed the stairs  
And climbed so long, I thought the  
last steps were  
Hung from the morning star.  
And then we climbed the stair to a  
high door;  
A hundred horsemen on the basalt  
floor  
Beneath paced content: we held  
our way  
And stood within: clothed in a misty  
ray  
I saw a foam-white seagull drift and  
float  
Under the roof, and with a straining  
throat  
Shouted, and bailed him: he hung  
there a star,  
For no man's cry shall ever mount so  
far, . . .

—W. B. Yeats.

## The Author

(Enter Nasutus and Polyposus.)  
Nas. I pray you, let's go see him,  
how he looks  
After these libels.  
Pol. O vexed, vexed, I warrant you.  
Nas. Do you think so? I should  
be sorry for him.  
If I found that  
Pol. O, they are such bitter things,  
He cannot choose.  
Nas. But, is he guilty of 'em?  
Pol. Fuh! that's no matter.  
Nas. No?  
Pol. No. Here's his lodgings.  
We'll steal upon him: or let's listen,  
stay.  
He has a humor oft to talk t' himself.  
Nas. They are your manners lead  
me, not mine own.  
(They draw near. The second scene  
opens.)  
Author. "The Fates have not spun  
him the coarsest thread.  
That (free from knots of perturbation)  
Doth yet so live, although but to  
himself,

As he can safely scorn the tongues of  
slaves,  
And neglect Fortune, more than she  
can him.  
It is the happiest thing, this not to be  
Within the reach of malice; it pro-  
vides

A man so well, to laugh off injuries;  
And never sends him farther for his  
vengeance  
Than the vexed bosom of his enemy.  
I, now, but think, how poor their  
spite sets off.

Who, after all their waste of sulphur-  
ous terms,  
And burnt-out thunder of their  
"charged mouths,"  
Have nothing left but the unsav'ry  
smoke  
Of their black vomit, to upbraid them-  
selves:

Whilst I, at whom they shot, sit here  
shot-free,  
And as unhurt of envy, as unhit.  
(Polyposus and Nasutus enter.)

Pol. Ay, but the multitude think  
not so, sir.  
They think you hit, and hurt: and  
dare give out.

Your silence argues it, in not re-  
joining.  
To this, or that, late libel.  
Aut. "Las, good rout!  
I can afford them leave, to err so  
still."

Nas. I never say this play bred all  
this tumult:  
What was there in it could so deeply  
offend?

And stir so many horns?  
Aut. Shall I tell you?  
Nas. Yes, and ingeniously.  
Aut. Then, by the hope  
Which I prefer unto all other objects,  
I can profess, I never writ that piece  
More innocent, or empty of offense.

Some salt it had, but neither tooth  
nor gall.  
Nor was there in it any circumstance  
Which, in the setting down, I could  
suspect

Might be perverted by an enemy's  
tongue.  
Only, it had the fault to be called  
mine;

Pol. No! why, they say you taxed  
The law, and lawyers; captains, and  
the players,  
By their particular names.

Aut. It is not so.  
I used no name. My books have still  
been taught  
To spare the persons, and to speak  
the vices.

Pol. O, but they lay particular  
imputations—  
Aut. As what?  
Pol. That all your writing is  
mere railing.

Aut. Ha!  
If all the salt in the old comedy  
Should be so censured, or the sharper  
wit  
Of the bold satire termed scolding  
rage.

What age could then compare with  
those, for buffoons?  
What should be said of Aristophanes,  
Persius, or Juvenal? whose names  
we now

So glorify in schools, at least pre-  
tend to.  
Leave me! There's something come  
into my thought!

That must, and shall be sung, high,  
and aloof.  
Safe from the wolf's black jaw, and  
the dull ass's hoof.

Nas. I reverence these raptures,  
and obey 'em.  
(The scene closes.)

—From "The Poetaster," by Ben  
Jonson.

## Ben Jonson

In Ben Jonson you have an intense  
and burning art. Some of his plots,  
that of the Alchemist, for example, are  
perfect. Ben Jonson and Beaumont  
and Fletcher would, if united, have  
made a great dramatist indeed, and  
yet not have come near Shakespeare;  
but no doubt Ben Jonson was the  
greatest man after Shakespeare in that  
age of dramatic genius.—Coleridge.

## "Nearer, Dearer, and More Real"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE presence of God is exactly the same, whether the just adore Him or the unjust ignore Him; and this is so because God, being omnipresent, Mind, is not and never can be absent. Men are generally willing to agree with you that God is omnipresent, if you do not trouble them to give a proof of His presence. An assertion, however, that cannot be substantiated is meaningless. Proofs of the allness of God are particularly repugnant to mortal mind, because they necessarily involve the destruction of mortal mind itself, which claims—what is obviously impossible—an existence apart from God, or external to infinite Principle. The human mind is inclined, indeed, to content itself with a superstitious worship of an unknown God, as Paul observed concerning the devotees of the Athenians. He deprived unenlightened belief, however, of excuses, when he said, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

Nothing can be nearer than God, who is all-inclusive being, in whom, as Paul continued in his discourse at the court of the Areopagus, "we live, and move, and have our being." He is equally near to all; that He ever appears to be nearer to some than to others is due entirely to different degrees of perception of spiritual fact. "He is near to them who adore Him," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 4 of "Unity of Good." "To understand Him, without a single taint of our mortal, finite sense of sin, sickness, or death, is to approach Him and become like Him." A man approaches God, who is always present, not through some event, or some outward act, but by changing the basis of his conception of being from matter to Mind. The nearer a man approaches God—which is equivalent to saying, the more a man abandons his materiality—the freer he becomes from finite mortal limitations; he enters into a diviner sense of existence and of the unlimited possibilities of Mind. He discovers, in short, that the spiritual is present and actual for God is "a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off."

A finite human sense of trust in God, or Principle, may bring temporary consolation, but the nearness and allness of God must be scientifically understood in order to remove the obstructive material beliefs which make matter seem to be nearer and more real than Spirit is. Christ Jesus said to his disciples, "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you"; and, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." This nearness of the Christ is possible, as Jesus constantly endeavored to make plain, because Christ, the spiritual idea of God, is never for a moment separated from God. If Christ is always with men, it is because God, divine Principle, is everpresent. "I and my Father are one," was the definite statement of spiritual unity by which Christ Jesus revealed man's inseparability from God. As human faith in God unfolds to spiritual understanding of Principle, the true adoration is awakened which inspires the endeavor to become like God; and the abandonment of mortal imperfections, one by one, as they are exposed as unrealities, and the finding and expressing of man's true nature, is dependent upon and contemporaneous with the discovery of the nearness and allness of God and of man's likeness to Him. "To gain a temporary consciousness of God's law is to feel," as Mrs. Eddy writes, "in a certain finite human sense, that God comes to us and pities us; but the attainment of the understanding of His presence, through the Science of God, destroys our sense of imperfection, or of His absence, through a diviner sense that God is all true consciousness; and this convinces us that, as we get still nearer Him, we must forever lose our own consciousness of error." (Unity of Good, p. 4.)

A man becomes like that which he most loves, which most occupies his thought. His ideas of Deity inevitably mold his character. This is equally true of the so-called unbeliever, of the worshiper of a supposed corporeal deity, or of the one who understands God to be Spirit, or divine Mind. The unbeliever's attempted denial of the existence of God is nothing more than an acute acceptance of the evidence of the material senses, and this intense belief in the presence and reality of matter narrows and limits the outlook and capacities of him who entertains it. The equally material belief that God is corporeal is an inconsistent attempt to mingle Spirit with matter, good with evil; and from this basis of duality, confusion enters into every avenue of thought. The man who understands God as Principle sets his affections on the things of the Spirit and not on the things of the earth, and the effect of his spiritual love is found in the increasing conformity of his thought and conduct to the demands of Principle. His better understanding of divine Love dispels his fear of material discords, or the belief that Spirit is absent, and he overcomes them; he proves the nearness and allness of God, and his progress out of materiality, or separation from God, is exactly commensurate with the increasing purity of his conception of divine Love. "To ascertain our progress," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 239 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "we must learn where our affections are placed and whom we acknowledge and obey as God. If divine Love is becoming nearer, dearer,

and more real to us, matter is then submitting to Spirit."

The human being either struggles within and consents to his materiality, and suffers the illusive consequence of his belief and indulgence, or struggles against his materiality and suffers for it only until it is destroyed. It is never through the senses, the lusts and pride of the flesh, that man gets nearer to God and therefore to his true nature as a son of God; but by subordinating the senses, a man more definitely experiences the presence and actuality of spiritual good. During the conflict with material sense, God may seem at times afar off; but divine Love is never nearer than when the things of the earth are losing their attraction and, therefore, their seeming reality. According to a man's fidelity in turning from the material to the spiritual basis of being, does he find rest in the realization of God's nearness and love. From her own abundant experience, Mrs. Eddy declares, "An increasing sense of God's love, omnipresence, and omnipotence enfolds me. Each day I know Him nearer, love Him more, and humbly pray to serve Him better." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 174.)

## 'Beauchamp's Career'

I have just been reading Meredith's book which I only tried by fits and starts, as it was coming out in the Fortnightly. Full of power and beauty and fine truthfulness as it is, what a noble book it might and should have been, if he would but have forgone his lust of epigram and habit of trying to tell a story by means of riddles that hardly excite the curiosity they are certain to baffie! By dint of revision from Trollope on this hand and Bradron on that, he seems to have persuaded himself that limpidity of style must mean shallowness, lucidity of narrative must imply triviality, and simplicity of direct interest or positive incident must involve "sensationalism." It is a constant irritation to see a man of such rarely strong and subtle genius, such various and splendid forces of mind, do so much to justify the general neglect he provokes. But what noble powers there are visible in almost all parts of his work.—From a letter to Lord Morley in "Swinburne's Letters."

## Inward Beauty

The rill is tuneless to his ear who feels  
No harmony within; the south wind  
steals  
As silent as unseen among the leaves.  
Who has no inward beauty, none per-  
ceives.  
Though all around is beautiful.

—R. H. Dana.

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## Sweet Stay-at-Home

Sweet Stay-at-Home, sweet Well-content,  
Thou knowest of no strange contentment:  
Thou hast not sailed in Indian seas,  
Where scent comes forth in every breeze.

Thou hast not seen the rich grape grow  
For miles, as far as eyes can go;  
Thou hast not seen a summer's night  
When maidens could sew by a worm's light.

Nor the North Sea in spring send out  
Bright hies that like birds flit about  
In solid cages of white ice—  
Sweet Stay-at-Home, sweet Love-one-place.

Nor hast thou sat on stones that lie  
Flat on the earth, that once did rise  
To hide proud kings from common eyes.  
Thou hast not seen plains full of bloom  
Where green things had such little room  
They pleased the eye like fairer flowers—  
Sweet Stay-at-Home, all these long hours.  
—William H. Davies.

## Pericles Addresses the Athenians

"Our form of government does not enter into rivalry with the institutions of others. We do not copy our neighbors, but are an example to them. It is true that we are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few. But while the law secures equal justice to all alike in their private disputes, the claim of excellence is also recognized; and when a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but as the reward of merit. Neither is poverty a bar, but a man may benefit his country whatever be the obscurity of his condition. There is no exclusiveness in our public life, and in our private intercourse we are not suspicious of one another, nor angry with our neighbor if he does what he likes; we do not put on sour looks at him which, though harmless, are not pleasant. While we are thus



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Reversing American Idealism

IF SENATOR KNOX were seeking deliberately to stultify the United States in the eyes of the nations with which it fought shoulder to shoulder in the war, he could hardly discover means to effect his purpose more completely than by securing the adoption of the resolution for which he secured the majority support of the Foreign Relations Committee in the United States Senate just before the holiday recess. That such a resolution should be presented with any serious purpose to press it for adoption is difficult to believe; that the people of the country will tolerate its adoption, as a course of honorable procedure for the Nation in its affairs with other nations, is beyond credence. Even as a device for parliamentary effect, the resolution is a sad reflection upon the moral attitude and purpose of this country as to a method of disentangling itself from the web of war.

The resolution has been discussed as if it would secure the ratification of the Peace Treaty without involving this country in the League of Nations. What it actually provides is that the declaration of a state of war between Germany and the United States, as passed April 6, 1917, be repealed, the repeal to take effect when peace has been ratified between Germany and three of the allied and associated powers. This repeal, however, is made conditional on the concession by Germany to the United States of "all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, and advantages, to which the United States would have been entitled if it were a ratifying party to said Treaty." That is to say, the resolution is such that, if the Senate should succeed in making it effective to express the real position of this country in the present juncture, the United States would be coolly saying to Germany, and through Germany to the world, "We are done with the war. We note that peace has been effected between you and three of the allied nations with whom we fought you some months ago. We have our own reasons for not joining with them in ratifying the common treaty with you. But we, also, will deal with you henceforth on a peace basis if you will give us every advantage which the allied nations agreed to demand of you on our behalf."

As for enforcing the provisions of such a negotiation, the resolution provides the same penalties as those provided in the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917. It prohibits all commercial intercourse with the people of the United States with Germany and Germans, thus penalizing American merchants while leaving the Germans, of course, to trade unchecked with the people of other nations. And having thus undertaken to secure everything worth while that the mere Peace Treaty could assure for the country, while keeping clear of all responsibilities assumed by the parties to it, the resolution throws a sop to those who looked to the League as a step in the direction of eliminating war. It reaffirms the policy of the United States to settle international disputes by arbitration; and again authorizes and requests the President to invite the great governments of the world to a conference charged with establishing an international court of arbitration, to "consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective governments for approval."

Reversion is the only word that adequately describes what this resolution would accomplish. In its effect upon the general status of world peace, it would revert to the days before the war. It would overturn completely, so far as the United States is concerned, whatever progress toward world peace may have been involved in the prosecution of this war and the negotiation of its settlement. It would reverse the position of high idealism which the United States allowed President Wilson to assume in its behalf, substituting for that broad idealism such an intensive pursuit of the supposed interests of this country as would lead it to turn its back upon the nations with whom it joined in the war while at the same time relying upon their power to draw its chestnuts safely from the German fire. Can the Senate, even supported by the view of the Foreign Relations Committee, trustfully look for advantageous results from a policy that would, on the one hand, forsake the Allies in order to safeguard the exclusive interests of this country, while, on the other hand, relying upon the Allies, by their joint action, to see that the exclusive interests of this country are safely maintained? What sort of stuff does the Senate think the people of the United States are made of? Such reversions would almost lead one to believe that the war had never been fought, and that everything was on the basis of 1913 instead of that of 1919. Yet, after all, the greatest reversion anywhere here implied is to be found in the carefree assumption that the treaty which this country might execute with Germany, even under such a penalty as that of depriving merchants of their opportunity for trade, would, in a pinch, be regarded by Germany as something more than a "scrap of paper." Has Senator Knox forgotten Belgium? Or has Germany given such obvious evidences of a change of heart with respect to pledges, promises, and agreements that any single nation's treaty with her can be trusted to hold in time of stress?

The whole thing is preposterous. Yet what spell has been cast over the country that it can see such a turn given to its war purposes, even potentially, without raising a thunderous remonstrance? Nothing less than a moral issue is here involved. Without question the country was unified upon a moral issue when it entered the war. Has it abandoned that issue? If not, it should make itself felt at Washington, for abandonment is what the Senate is now proposing. And not even a need for "Americanizing" the Treaty can properly be made the excuse for reversing this Nation's idealistic purpose that was being greeted with such acclaim just one short year ago. That such a course is so persistently offered is beginning to seem mysterious.

### Union Versus Union in Australia

ONE of the most notable of recent developments in the ranks of Australian Labor is the steady awakening which is going on as to the real significance and real tendency of One-Big-Unionism. The One Big Union, which, in the early days of its existence, two years ago, bade fair to sweep the country, and did, in fact, sweep a large part of it, is finding progress ever more difficult. When the Industrial Workers of the World was formally suppressed by the Australian Government, in the summer of 1917, following upon the failure of one of the most carefully planned attempts on the part of a certain section of Labor to hold up the entire industry of the country, there sprang up in its place two new organizations. One of these organizations called itself the One Big Union, and the other, the Workers International Industrial Union. Both earnestly disavowed any connection with the suppressed organization, and both sought, at first separately, but later conjointly, to gain support from organized Labor everywhere.

In the beginning they were successful, and that, as has been indicated, to a remarkable extent, especially the One Big Union. The trades unions of New South Wales adopted, One-Big-Unionism, and later on the trades unions of Victoria followed suit; whilst, in the early days, the new organization actually enjoyed the indorsement of the Australian Workers Union, one of the most powerful unions in the Commonwealth. Almost from the first, however, Labor began to find One-Big-Unionism out, and, about six months ago, the council of the Australian Workers Union issued a manifesto categorically repudiating the whole system. The council declared emphatically that the constitution of the One Big Union was "a very slight camouflage of the American Industrial Workers of the World, without an additional original thought or idea." And the council went on to confess, in effect, that it had adhered to a conception of what One-Big-Unionism ought to be, and not to what it actually was. The One Big Union to which the council had adhered was a union conceived on Australian lines, advocating "arbitration and political action instead of direct action."

This reaction against One-Big-Unionism was tremendously strengthened, some months ago, by the formal adoption by the One Big Union, at the instance of the Industrial Union, of the notorious "white ant policy," of the Industrial Workers of the World. Under this policy the One Big Union sought to form branches "on the jobs and in the workshops" throughout the country quite regardless of the particular unions to which the men thus employed were attached. Thus, instead of the One Big Union maintaining itself as a kind of federal union of all unions, it sought to become a union in itself by the practical obliteration of all other unions. With increasing clarity the various trade organizations throughout the Commonwealth have been coming to see exactly what this must ultimately mean. Opposition has been steadily growing in many quarters, and, within the past few weeks, matters have come to a crisis. The Australian Workers Union has, in fact, definitely thrown down the gauntlet in the great struggle for supremacy with the Industrial Union. Several hundred members of the Workers Union have gone out on strike at the Government Water Commission works at Sugar Loaf, as a protest against the presence in their midst of some thirty or forty members of the Industrial Union. The strikers demand that these Industrial Union men shall either become members of the Workers Union or be dismissed.

The position, as far as the government is concerned, is one of some complexity. The true character of the Industrial Union is all too well known, and, whilst it is difficult to see how, as long as the Industrial Union is not declared illegal, the government can comply with the demands of the Workers Union, a refusal will undoubtedly serve to strengthen enormously the hand of an organization whose aims are practically the same as those of a body proclaimed revolutionary and seditious, and suppressed. Difficult as the situation may be, however, it is nevertheless both wholesome and hopeful. Once such organizations as the One Big Union and the Industrial Union are obliged to play with all their cards on the table, as is rapidly coming to be the case with both of them, their early defeat is inevitable.

### Saving the Shrubbery

NOT only the present and the future forests, but such things as the black alder, with its red berries, and the mountain laurel, need to be protected from ruthless destruction just for the sake of indoor festivities. Small trees and plants of various kinds can easily be cultivated and kept growing to brighten household interiors throughout the year as well as on gala occasions. But with people who are thinking mainly in terms of holidays, this way has not been so popular as the plunder of all outdoors for the greenery of late December. The very regions that especially need reforestation are, in many cases, losing their straightest young trees. And with the trees go, from such wild things as the mountain laurel, the new shoots which should remain to provide the blossoms for the following summer. Certainly people generally need to learn more about how to plant and cultivate, and how to refrain from needlessly and selfishly destroying.

Of course, a broader understanding of what constitutes present and permanent good is necessary to counteract all such despoliation. Good cheer does not depend upon ruin and wastage. There must be the right way of enjoying red berries to the utmost without spoiling a whole countryside for every later passerby. If great quantities of greenery are slashed out of the woods, both by commercial interests and by motor parties, without regard for the future supply of trees and bushes, there surely must be a rational correction of such an evil. Much of the material so gathered together for a few days of celebration is soon discarded as utter waste on the dumps of the great cities. The genuine love of green things growing must consider all phases of the subject, and prove that neither selfishness nor prodigality can be allowed to interfere with the continuance of all beauty

and utility. At any so-called holiday time, mere impulse and emotion need to be tempered by the broadest kind of reasoning.

### The London Allotment Holder

Few people, it may be ventured, who have given any thought to the question, can view without regret the recent decision of the London County Council to evict many thousands of allotment holders from their holdings at the end of the present year and at the end of next year. In all, some 14,000 allotment holders are concerned. They are, for the most part, people who answered the call of the country during the war for greater food production, and in many cases they have, no doubt, quite considerable little sums of money, to say nothing of many days of patient, but withal joyful work, locked up in their gardens. There are, of course, some instances where such evictions are just and inevitable. The breaking up of playgrounds and of large areas of public parks was quite obviously a very stern war measure, and these lands should revert to their original use at the earliest possible moment. But wherever the land vacated by the allotment holder would simply revert, when this was done, to a waste condition, the policy of eviction seems, from every point of view, undesirable.

The deputation of London allotment holders which recently laid the matter before the parks committee certainly had a strong case. It could point to the fact, which anyone acquainted with gardening would have to indorse as a fact, that nothing like adequate opportunity has been afforded the allotment holder to recoup himself for this outlay in time and money. The deputation, moreover, could also plead the assurance of the government, given at a time when everything possible was being done to increase the allotment holding throughout the country, that the allotment holders would not be disturbed in their tenancy for two years after the official end of the war. On this point, Mr. Barnes, then a member of the War Cabinet, was quite definite in the course of a speech at Glasgow, just over a year ago. In recording his approval of the government's action in assuring the allotment holder a two years' tenancy after the war, he said quite plainly that they were entitled to more, and to compensation for the improvements made by them on the land.

The whole question, however, is a very much larger one than this. As Mr. Barnes also maintained at Glasgow, the movement helps to widen in a curious way the views and sympathies of those sharing in it. Many thousands of people who had never previously had a spade in their hands have learned the joys of working on the land during the past few years. Whilst thousands of men and women accustomed to work all day in office or factory have found relaxation in their gardens, that is to say, they have found it in the only way it is to be found, namely, in more work.

### Boston Common of Old

NOT long ago, a Nebraska reader of this newspaper, having read of the plan to cut a strip from the edge of Boston Common as a means of providing increased space in the adjoining thoroughfare, wrote a letter, for publication, protesting against any depletion of the Common's area. Her letter was of peculiar interest, as indicating a feeling in the western part of the country, far from Boston, that the historic features of this old city are not the possession of Bostonians, alone, but are the heritage of United States citizens everywhere. In the light of her letter, one can see that Boston Common is no ordinary city park, to be preserved in the heart of urban traffic merely because of its advantages as a "breathing place." It means more than that, and Bostonians are by no means unappreciative of the fact; yet certainly it does no harm to have them reminded, now and then, that the busy west thinks of itself as sharing in Boston Common associations.

Asked to tell why the Common is historic, hardly any two men would give the same answer. As a matter of fact the Common has been so intimately associated with the community life of Boston since the times of the early settlers, that no one reason could serve to answer adequately. Only slightly more than forty-three acres in extent, the Common shows the varied contour usual with tracts that have, as this once had, the salt marsh on one border and the steep of a rugged upland on the other. The marsh was at the edge now occupied by the Public Garden. It was long since made into the fashionable Back Bay residential section, but in the Revolutionary period it was famous as the point of embarkation for the troops that were to march out to Concord to meet the "embattled farmers." One sees in imagination the fresh rural aspect, in those days, of what is now a closely built city! Instead of the stiff urban rectangles of the present, open marshes, washed by recurring tides making in from the harbor by way of the Charles River, across which went those skiffs full of armed men to a landing place on the marshes of the Cambridge shore whither they could take up the line of march through the towns and villages beyond. Instead of the elm-shaded malls familiar to generations now living, the broad slopes riverward, from what is now the junction of Beacon and Tremont streets, presented the aspect of a hill pasture, with jutting patches of rock, mossy depressions about the three ponds, of which only the famous Frog Pond now remains, and occasional elms, of which the so-called Old Elm, that succumbed to the elements in 1876, stood proudly forth as the grandfather of them all.

There is something dear to a certain strain of Americans in the thought that, from that day to this, Boston Common has undergone no essential change in its relation to the life of the city. Long before that April morning when the British soldiers embarked at the marsh-edge, the low-lying portion of the Common had been laid out by the town as a training field. It is in use for similar purposes today. Now, as then, whenever there is occasion for troops to undergo an official review, they muster in the same old place; and now as then the crowds of citizens take advantage of the slopes along Flagstaff Hill to watch the show. Musters, such as those of the old training bands, are no more, but even in this respect the annual field day

of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company proves that the uses of the ground have not changed. City administrators, one after others, may set out new trees, or remove old ones; may substitute the smooth granolith of the modern walks for the earlier asphalt or brown gravel; may sweep away such things as the old deer park of the eighties to make way for such things as the subway entrances of the nineties. Yet, for all the urban pressure, the Common is still essentially the same. Men and boys still play ball there in the long days and late evenings of summer; military parades still center on the parade ground; children still wade in the Frog Pond and sail their toy boats. Always the Common offers relief from the strain of the city streets, at the same time that it affords respite, if only in a brief stroll, from the serious business of urban pursuits. Always the instinctive resort of the common people, no wonder that each generation loves it the more for what it has meant to the generations that are past.

### Notes and Comments

IT is a strange commentary on the singleness of purpose in trade unions that they should ever wish to interfere in a copartnership scheme with which workers are satisfied. Yet at Port Sunlight, England, it is stated, rival unions have been in conflict over the scheme in operation there. One union having decided to dismiss those of its members who should elect to continue to take part in the scheme, the members decided, at a protest meeting of copartners, to go on reaping the benefits thereof, and let the union do its worst. Thereafter met another union of workers employed by the same concern; and the secretary explained that the union was not against copartnership, but wished for an improved scheme. It was resolved not to work with non-union members after a certain date. Sometimes the actions of such bodies seem to bring out the converse of the axiom, "Union is strength."

CONTEMPLATING the interest in art which has played so important a part in the lives of well-known American men of wealth during the last half century, an American writer wonders why. One discovers, when one examines their relation to pictures, a genuine personal interest in art, a real enjoyment and connoisseurship in art objects, and a sincere desire eventually to make the enjoyment of their collections available for whoever, in the great general public, takes pleasure in looking at works of art. One thinks of the railway magnate, Van Horn, who took up painting himself, with a studio so lighted by electricity that he could work at night, and was "sometimes surprised by daylight finding him standing before his easel." The encouragement of art, in individual cases, is evidently as near to these men's hearts as the collection of pictures. The questioner leaves the "why" for somebody else to answer, but it is certainly an interesting "why"; and even if not definitely explained, it reveals the interest that sets a rich man collecting pictures, as something finer than most people have thought it.

WATER power, or white coal, as it is called on account of the white, tumbling foam at the foot of a waterfall, is full of romance. It is really amazing to think of a city miles away from the falls being lighted by their power; but few, perhaps, realize whence the falls receive their energy, or how it may be measured before it reaches the power house. The only source of inland water supply is virtually the precipitation on the earth's surface, which comes in the form of rain or snow. Of the total precipitation practically 50 per cent is evaporated, 33 1-3 per cent runs off to the sea, and about 16 2-3 per cent is taken up by plant growth. Of these the run-off is all that is available, and a part of this must be used for domestic and municipal supply, a part for artificial irrigation, a part for manufactures, while the balance only is available for water-power development, and is useful for that purpose if sufficient fall is found in a reasonable distance. In the United States the annual precipitation varies from 150 inches in the mountainous regions to 9 inches at low altitudes. In the valleys of Idaho, for instance, it is 20 inches, and on the mountains of the eastern range it reaches 40 to 60 inches.

THE war has been responsible for many new words, and the term "sergeant-majorism" conveys a meaning which is well understood, not only in the British Army but by the average civilian, though not always by this title. A good sergeant-major is invaluable in the army, and it is the ambition of nearly every soldier to rise some day to the dizzy heights of a warrant officer. The sergeant-major has a certain amount of power, and sometimes tries to make things uncomfortable for those who do not "bow down" before him. Unfortunately, the type of person who flaunts his petty powers in one's face is not confined to the army, and because there are today few people who have not met with this type, the term "sergeant-majorism" has, not unnaturally, come into more or less general usage.

THERE turned up, the other day, in a sale of manuscripts a particularly interesting specimen of literature in the making. Mr. Rudyard Kipling sent it in typewritten copy to the then editor of the National Observer, Mr. Henley, and it appeared under the title "Tomlinson" in January, 1892; but between the coming of the typewritten sheets and the appearance of the printed poem a good many things happened to the manuscript, some due to the author and some to the editor. One imagines Mr. Henley editing Mr. Kipling, a situation which the author anticipated, for against certain lines he had written admonitions and dire threats, although there is no evidence to show whether Mr. Henley let the lines stand because he liked them or because he was terrified. In another item in the same sale one sees that Mr. Kipling first wrote the poem "Cleared" in the character of an Irishman, but when he saw it in proof he altered the phonetic spelling. Which indicates, incidentally, the capacity for taking pains which is an important factor in successful authorship, even if it fails to stand, despite a well-known quotation, for the whole of genius.